

Plane hijackers surrender, ask for asylum in Iran

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Five hijackers of an Air France jetliner surrendered to Iranian authorities Wednesday at Tehran airport and 15 hostages held captive since Saturday were freed unharmed, Iranian officials said.

The official Iranian news agency IRNA and the French embassy in Tehran confirmed that the hijackers had surrendered.

IRNA said the five hijackers, reportedly armed with guns and a bag of grenades, had made a series of demands and proposals Tuesday involving the release of some or all of the hostages.

IRNA said the new proposals were:

- Exchange all their captives for the French Charge d'Affaires in Tehran, Jean Perrin.
- Swap the passengers, said to number 8 to 10, for the release of all Arab nationals imprisoned in France.

- Release the pilot, two of the six other crew members and two United Nations officials among the passengers if France withdraws its troops from Chad, halts military aid to Iraq and refuses to supply Iraq with super Etendard bombers.

In a telephone interview with a French radio station Wednesday morning, Perrin said there was no question of exchanging himself for the hostages.

Before the surrender, Iranian authorities had accepted a demand by the hijackers to hold a news conference Wednesday. The agreement came after a fresh threat they would blow up the plane, IRNA reported.

The hijackers also agreed to negotiate with two Lebanese and two Iranian Islamic clergymen after refusing to do so earlier, IRNA said. The clergymen reportedly urged the gunmen to surrender.

The Arabic-speaking hijackers asked for political asylum in Iran, a spokesman for the French embassy in Tehran said, but there was no immediate word on how that request would be received.

There were 10 passengers and a seven-member crew remaining on board when the Boeing 727, hijacked Saturday between Vienna and Paris, landed at Tehran on Sunday. A Frenchman and his wife were released later for the woman to receive medical attention.

Israel blames Syria for latest troubles in Beirut and Shouf

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's government believes Syria has played a major role in provoking the revolt against the central government in Lebanon, Israeli officials say.

An Israeli official, who declined to be named, said Syria was actively supporting both the Druze and Shi'ite Muslims whose militiamen took to the streets in Beirut to challenge the Lebanese army.

Israeli analysts say that Syria's strategy was to force the Lebanese government to revoke its withdrawal and normalization agreement with the Jewish state and adopt a more favourable outlook towards Damascus in general.

But Israel, weary of war and beset with political crisis, refuses to bring its military might to bear against the Syrians to preserve a friendly government in Beirut and thereby risk plunging deeper into the morass of feuding factions in Lebanon.

"We were simply no good in the Shouf," an Israeli government official, who declined to be named, told reporters in explaining the Israeli army's inability to disarm warring Christian and Druze militiamen or bring about reconciliation in Lebanon's central Shouf mountains.

He indicated the Israeli government had reached its limits and was determined to forge ahead with a troop withdrawal to the Awali river in South Lebanon despite an opened but very limited promise to delay the pullback as requested by US President Ronald Reagan.

Israel's government is in no mood to get enmeshed with the Syrians now, said Yossi Olmert, head of the Syria-Lebanon desk of The Shiloah Institute, an independent research centre attached to Tel Aviv University. There is no will to fight here.

Olmert, in an interview, said Syrian President Hafez Assad's government was confident that it could force a quick political solution in Lebanon on its own terms without interference from Israel.

Gemayel calls reconciliation conference

Continued from page 1

ment spokesman accused Syrian long-range artillery of bombarding the Lebanese capital.

Several rounds fell around the Commodore Hotel, where almost all Western correspondents are taking refuge, exploding with ear-splitting blasts, shattering windows in nearby blocks and throwing up clouds of dust and smoke.

As grey smoke drifted over the street, ashes from the blasts drifted slowly down.

It was the first time since the 1975-76 civil war that both Christian and Muslim sectors of the capital have come under bombardment at the same time.

Lebanon's Ambassador to the United States, Abdullah Abu Habib, said the shelling came from Syrian and Druze positions in Syrian-occupied territory, not from Druze positions in Israeli-held areas in the central Lebanese mountains overlooking the capital.

Asked whether the government was convinced Syrian batteries were involved in the shelling, Mr. Abu Habib said: "You are right."

Army thrust

A communiqué proclaimed an indefinite curfew on Wednesday as tank columns thrusted across the mid-city Barbir and Sodeco intersections at daybreak, with helicopters hovering overhead to direct tank fire.

Airborne commandos landed at a beachhead along the Cadmus hotel, where US army advisers have been living for months, and pushed north and east.



Palestine pilgrims leave for Mecca

AMMAN (Star) — The third group of Palestinian pilgrims from 1948-occupied Palestinian territory crossed the Hussein bridge on Wednesday for Mecca. Wednesday's group numbered 1200 bringing the total number of Palestinian pilgrims who have crossed Jordan to Saudi Arabia to 3350.

The Minister of Awqaf and Religious Affairs Mr. Kamil Al-Sharif was present to leave Wednesday's group. Palestine pilgrims were granted permission to visit relatives in Jordan three days upon their return from the Hajj.

The first group of Palestinian pilgrims was received by a special representative of H.M. King Hussein who assured the pilgrims that Jordan will do its best to facilitate the travel of pilgrims to Mecca.

A pilgrims city has been set up in South Shuneh with all services to accommodate Palestinian pilgrims before their departure to Mecca.

News analysis

Political situation in Israel

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Ninety-four members of the Likud coalition announced on Wednesday that they will support Ariel Sharon to succeed Menachem Begin in leading the Herut party and in heading the Likud government. They also said they will vote in favour of Sharon in any elections to choose Begin's successor. Sharon himself announced his support for Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Informed political sources in Jerusalem think that Sharon is playing an ambiguous role and that he might surprise all by running for the leadership of Herut and for prime minister. At the time he is declaring support to Shamir, Sharon is secretly recruiting Herut members to vote for him.

Shamir and Deputy Prime Minister and Housing Minister David Levy Wednesday agreed to contest for the leadership of Herut and the government in forthcoming elections.

Despite the fact that Tami party has not decided to withdraw from the government and has frozen its demands, Tami members are said to be secretly negotiating with the Marakh for setting up a new government under Labour leader Shimon Perez. Such a government, if formed will not last, according to observers. The winning card is in the hands of the small parties within the Likud coalition, which can oust the Likud government and set up a new one under Perez.

Egyptian subversive group cracked

CAIRO (AP) — An underground communist organization cracked by security authorities recently aimed at overthrowing the government and establishing a communist regime, the weekly magazine "Al-Mussawwar" says in its issue appearing on Thursday.

The state-owned weekly says 19 members of the group, including three alleged leaders, presently in custody have made detailed confessions shedding light on their aims and activities.

They confessed that they had formed an armed group which aimed at seizing power and establishing a dictatorship of the proletariat, the magazine said.

At three hideouts of the group in Cairo and the Nile Delta, it said, authorities seized rocket-propelled grenades, hand grenades, quantities of dynamite and other explosives, guns and a huge amount of bullets as well as a printing machine.

The magazine identified one of the alleged leaders as Ahmad Self Al-Islam, who worked as a taxi driver, although he held a university degree in political science.



Sharon, Begin and Shamir

As things stand now there are three possibilities for solving the problem.

1. Conducting new elections
2. Forming a new coalition from the Likud and Marakh
3. Forming a new Likud government under Shamir.

In case Shamir is named prime minister, David Levy will be deputy premier and foreign minister. Arens will remain in defence and Shamir will be in charge of the occupied territories.

The Jerusalem Star

Vol 2, Number 7

«جروالام ستار» اسبوعه سابعه، يصدر عن الشركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر «المستور»

Amman, 8-14 September 1983

US, French jets overfly Lebanon

Peacekeepers say they're ready to shoot back

By G.G. LaBelle

BEIRUT (AP) — American and French carriers sent jet fighters roaring over Lebanon on Wednesday after France issued a warning to Druze artillery batteries whose shells killed more members of the Multinational Peacekeeping Force.

A United States F-14 Tomcat, apparently from the carrier "Eisenhower" off the Lebanese coast, flew low over Beirut at mid-afternoon.

This first sign of action from the US carrier came after two Super Etendard jets from the French carrier "Foch" swept across Lebanon's central mountains to give muscle to France's warning to the gunners whose shells killed and wounded French soldiers earlier in the day.

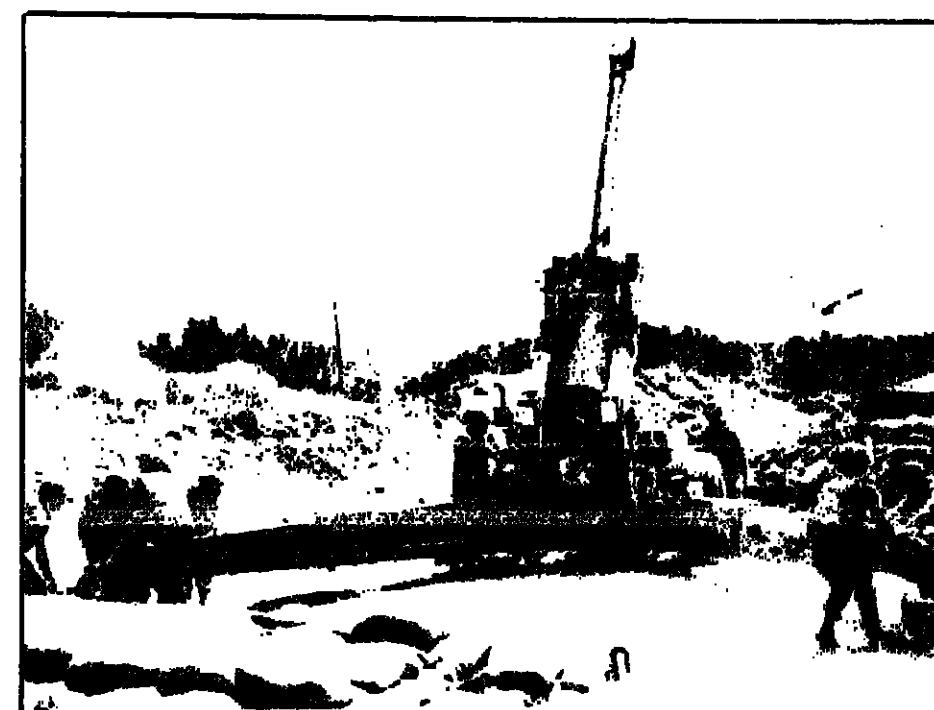
In Paris, French Defence Minister Charles Hernu declared that France would use its fighter jets to knock out the Druze mountain batteries if they did not stop firing at French troops.

The Defence Ministry said one officer was killed and two soldiers were wounded in a barrage that hit the downtown Beirut headquarters of the French contingent to the Multinational Peacekeeping Force.

However, sources with the force said three French servicemen, including a colonel, were killed and four others wounded in two shelling attacks on the French compound.

It was the second day in a row that violence from the Christian-Druze civil war spilled over into the multinational force. On Tuesday, two American Marines were killed and three other Marines and six Italian soldiers wounded by rocket and mortar fire.

Sources in the Lebanese government who asked not to be named said contacts were under way in Syria to try to bring about a ceasefire between the Syrian-backed Druze and both the Lebanese army and forces of the Christian Phalange Party.



US Marines at their Beirut Airport base prepare a 155 mm howitzer for firing as they come under heavy shelling from Druze positions. A Marine spokesman said the gun was used "a couple of times." (AP wirephoto)

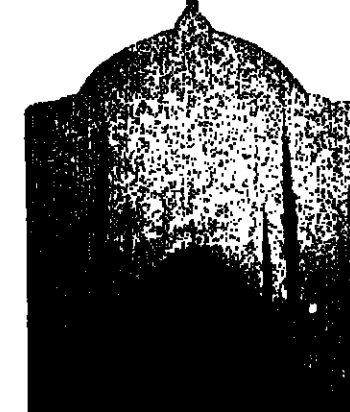
American special Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane met for one-and-a-half hours in Damascus with President Hafez Al-Assad, but no reports were issued after the meeting.

In West Beirut, however, shells from the Druze-controlled Aley mountains rained down for much of the morning. Police said 11 persons were killed and 38 wounded, in addition to the French casualties.

The firing quieted after the sortie over the mountains by the French fighter planes, but Associated Press correspondent Robert Reid reported from the airport that mortar rounds from the mountains were being lobbed over the Marine camp at mid-afternoon.

Reid said the mortars were landing in the ocean and on the beach at the southern end of the airport. He said Marines to the northeast of the facility encountered sniper fire from the slum neighbourhood of Hay Al-Sellum, which is controlled by the Shi'ite Muslim allies of the Druze.

INSIDE



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Lebanon 'impudent'

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli cabinet minister on Wednesday rejected reported appeals by the Beirut government for Israeli intervention in Lebanon's sectarian fighting, calling them "impudent."

Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai said it was up to the Multinational Peacekeeping Force to prevent the fighting. Lebanon might be entitled to request Israeli aid if the two countries had a defence treaty, he said.

Geneva resolution calls for independent Palestinian state

By Carrie Nelle Thompson
Star Staff Correspondent

GENEVA — The eagerly-awaited final resolution of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine here, released on Wednesday evening, was greeted with optimism by many Arab delegates in the hope that it might represent a substantial step along the road towards a Middle East peace.

But others at the conference seemed to think the resolution was only a new stage of "rejection" and would not gain any response from the United States and Israel, who have boycotted the conference.

The resolution, debated under tight wraps in a final closed-door session, was described as a "moderate" document that made several allusions to the recognition of Israel, but no overt statement. One Israeli present in Geneva said it contained "no recognition of any kind," since UN Security Council Resolution 242 was not mentioned explicitly and Israel was not mentioned by name, though "all states in the region" were.

"The question of Palestine inherited by the UN at the time of its establishment — requires a comprehensive, just and lasting political settlement," the resolution said. The Palestinian people deserves "its own independent state in Palestine and should also be based on the provision by the Security Council of guarantees for peace and security among all states in the region, including the independent Palestinian state, within secure, internationally recognized borders."

"The International Conference considers that the various proposals, consistent with the principles of international law, which have been presented on this question, such as the Arab peace plan adopted by the 12th Arab summit conference held at Fez in September 1982, should serve as guidelines for concerted international effort to resolve the question of Palestine. Guidelines include: A) The attainment by the Palestinian people of its legitimate inalienable rights; B) The right of the PLO... to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East; C) The need to put an end to Israel's occupation of the Arab territories."

The document also mentions "the need to oppose and reject such Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, the need to affirm as null and void all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying power, which have altered the character and status of the Holy City... the right of all states in the region to existence within secure and internationally recognized boundaries, with justice and security for all the people, the sine qua non of which is the recognition and attainment of the legitimate inalienable rights..."

According to the resolution the conference considered it "essential that an international peace conference on Middle East be convened on the basis of the principles of the charter of the UN..."

Continued on page 32

Kohl due in Jordan on 5 October

By Leila G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "Together with the United States and our European partners, we shall help to bring about a settlement of the Middle East conflict. Our policy on the Middle East is geared to Israel's right to existence, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and the principle of mutual renunciation of force."

The quotation is from the policy statement made by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the Bundestag on 4 May, 1983. It is the basis of his policy, which will be under wide discussion during his forthcoming visit to Jordan on 5 October.

Explaining this statement in an exclusive interview with The Jerusalem Star, the German Charge d'Affaires in Jordan, Dr. Helmut Mulack, said that the Europeans, and particularly the Germans, feel that it is the United States, rather than Europe, that holds the key to the solution of the Middle East problem. But it is Europe's duty to try to put across its point of view to the United States in order to help in reaching an equitable solution.

First visit

This first visit of Chancellor Kohl to any country outside Europe and the United States is very symbolic, continued Dr. Mulack, because it expresses the full support of Germany of the policies of His Majesty King Hussein, particularly in seeking a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem.

"We welcomed the talks between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization to find a common approach to the Rogan Initiative," he

said, describing the King's attitude as positive and realistic, and adding that Germany believed the Palestinian people should have a say in the matter "because it concerns their future."

Another reason for Jordan being at the top of Dr. Kohl's list is that King Hussein was the first foreign head of state to visit Germany after the elections last March, when he extended an invitation to Dr. Kohl to visit Jordan.

No change

Dr. Mulack said there was no question of a change of Middle East policy by the government as Germany adheres to the policy of the Venice Declaration believing it is more worthwhile to have a consensus rather than a different policy within each member state of the European Economic Community.

Germany's policy, Dr. Mulack explained, is based on support for the existence of Israel within secure borders set prior to the June, 1967 war. But he added, "If we favour the right of Palestinian self-determination, this should not be directed against Israel proper. We are against the Israeli settlement policy and have condemned the invasion of Lebanon, and we are against acquiring territory by force."

Conversely, he continued, Israel's right to security cannot be used to "destroy the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. On the other hand, we could never support the claim of Palestinians to the whole of Palestine."

This stems from Germany's special moral obligation to the Jewish people and the state of Israel due to the policies of the Third Reich, he explained.

jordan King's China visit cements relations

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Chinese President Li Xiaoping has accepted an invitation by His Majesty King Hussein to visit Jordan. The invitation was extended by the King during his visit to China this week.

In an interview with the Star Mr. Kuo Tso-Chen, the Commercial Counsellor at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Amman, said "The visit of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor and their delegation to China will further promote friendly relations between the two peoples as well as stimulate economic co-operation between the two countries."

He continued, "We attach great importance to the development of our foreign relations with the Arab countries in order to ensure mutual help in fighting against imperialism, the superpowers and Israeli aggression."

Mr. Kuo said that the trade relations between Jordan and China started unofficially in the 1950's. In 1977, the two countries established diplomatic relations and this laid solid foundations for the development of trade.

"The volume of trade in 1982, compared with that during the time before the establishment of the diplomatic relations in 1977 has increased by 2.5 per cent," he added.



His Majesty King Hussein meets Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang in the Great Hall of the People (AP wirephoto)

Health schooling changes proposed

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Findings of an investigation carried out on secondary school students in Jordan showed major differences between boys and girls and between scientific and literary

stream students, in their attitudes to the various aspects of health. The divergence increases as the children grow, the study says.

"Older students tend to associate health with negative aspects, such as hospitals, clinics, death, accidents and

diseases," as compared with the positive aspects (life, happiness, well-being and strength) that appear in the responses of younger children, says Dr. Elias Baydoun. Dr. Baydoun's paper is to be discussed on Thursday in a health education seminar at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office.

Dr. Baydoun, chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the seminar, said the "negative" feelings were stronger in boys. "My paper will show the situation of health education in secondary schools in Jordan," he told The Star. "Suggestions will be made on improving the health education curriculum at schools to consider health awareness a major objective of education."

He said a seminar was held on Wednesday to discuss biotechnology, which he defined as "an industrial use of living organisms or their components... Emphasis was made on the profits that industries get from the use of biological organisms in the pharmaceutical, chemical and food processing industries."

"Discussions also concentrated on genetic engineering and how could it be used in energy production and for the complex cells. These are used in the production of disease resistant plant varieties."

"The health education seminars, which is expected to start on Thursday, will concentrate on the quality concepts in biology teaching with special emphasis on health."

Asked about the aims of the seminar, Dr. Baydoun said that "The health education seminar aims to review international developments in health education which are relevant to the teaching of biology in developing countries; To review developments in the health sector of industrialized countries; To review developments in Arab countries, and to draw conclusions from these reviews for further work by the International Union of Biological Science (IUBS) and Commission for Biological Education (CBE) in their health education project." The seminars are part of the preparations for the workshop on health education to be held during the international conference on "Science Education and Future Human Needs" that will be held in Bangalore, India in 1985.

Dr. Baydoun said that the CBE includes 25 distinguished scientists from all continents. There are only three Arab participants, representing Jordan, Egypt and Kuwait. The commission meets annually in one of the member countries.

Jordan University to open Palestine studies library

AMMAN (Star) — A new section on Palestinian studies will start functioning in the University of Jordan Library by the end of this month. The section will have an appreciable number of books, microfilms, charts and manuscripts on various subjects pertaining to Palestine, expected to be a significant aid for researchers and scholars.

Meanwhile, Sabri Jiryeh, Director of the Palestine Research Centre in Beirut, visited Amman this week for discussions on the centre's possible relocation in Amman. Mr. Jiryeh, who was deported from Beirut in July when

the research centre was closed down, did not make any press statement.

The university library is an unrelated venture. "The idea of establishing a library on Palestinian Studies has been in mind since 1967. It is being materialised now at the instance of University President Abdul Salam Al-Majali, who urged the university's library to set up a section for it," said Dr. Hani Al-Amad, the Director of the library. Dr. Amad told The Star, "The library procured books concerning the Palestinian issue through various means, and now it has about 10,000 books, manuscripts, microfilms and other important documents."

The University of Jordan was one of the main sources which supplied the

Palestinian studies centre in Beirut with various information on Palestine. Not less than 50,000 pages of documents were sent to them. The library also signed a contract with the Centre after 1974 for supply to the library of their publications," Dr. Amad said.

Asked about the library's resources, Dr. Amad said it had been "aggressive in collecting books from various parties. It photocopied on microfilm, legal court documents and Al-Khalidiya Library's bibliography, in addition to the bibliography of all newly published books in the West Bank and the Arab territories occupied since 1948. Many manuscripts were included from Al-Aqsa Mosque library and the Hebronite Haram, along with other important documents. It is working positively to bring all bibliographies involved in this section.

"We have Palestine newspapers since 1911 and Al-Difa (Defence) newspaper which started publication in 1933. Also there is a section for all newspapers since 1948 published in the West Bank and Palestine in Arabic, English and Hebrew."

Dr. Amad emphasized that "the aim is to confine these printings in one place to facilitate their use by researchers and scholars."



Leningrad ballet to perform

THE LENINGRAD BALLET, one of the most famous young ballet companies in the Soviet Union, will perform in Amman on 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 September. The Alumni Club of the Beirut University College is presenting the troupe for the benefit of its scholarship fund at the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University. Soviet Embassy First Secretary and Cultural Attache Andrei Kouzine, told The Star that the Leningrad Ballet, founded in 1969, is "half modern, half classical." Its 55 performers are all young and are directed by one of Russia's foremost dancers and choreographers, Leonid Yacobson. Its performances of this troupe have been highly successful everywhere they have been he said. Tunisian press comments described the troupe's main merits as perfect taste and a happy combination of music and plasticity. In Yugoslavia, the "public was fascinated by the skill of the artists."

The admission fee is JD 15 for the gala opening, and JD 10 for the other performances.

Draft law stipulates 2% quota for hiring of disabled people

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A new Jordanian labour law, expected to be passed soon, stipulates compulsory employment for handicapped people. Mr. Khader Kubtan, Director of the Follow-up and Co-ordination Bureau for the Affairs of the Handicapped, told The Star this week that, under the new law, any establishment which regularly employs more than 50 workers will be obliged to give two per cent of its jobs to the handicapped.

Mr. Kubtan said that other countries have tried the quota scheme and have expressed their dissatisfaction with it as a social policy device. But the majority of handicapped people here, and the majority of those who work with them, favour the scheme and consider legal sanctions to be an efficient device which can eliminate unemployment amongst the handicapped or at least reduce its effect.

"The Bureau has now put aside all arguments and is prepared to find out the effects of introducing the quota scheme," said Mr. Kubtan.

The Bureau has identified 378 establishments which will be affected by the scheme. Based on the available data they employ around 57,000 workers, two per cent of this number will amount to 1,400, the number of handicapped people expected to benefit from the scheme when it becomes law. 60 per cent of establishments will satisfy the legal requirement by employing only one handicapped person.

Real understanding
"We are trying our best to bring about a real understanding by employers of the capabilities of a handicapped worker. We are afraid of people being employed only to satisfy the legal obligation. This can lead to disguised unemployment, i.e. payment for no work or else payment for work rated in the lowest pay bracket and responsibility," said Mr. Kubtan.

According to the Queen Alla Fund survey of 1977 Jordan has a total of 18,000 handicapped people and Mr. Kubtan said other possibilities for their employment could be developed in sectors of the economy not affected by the quota system.

He said that according to the five year plan, Jordan has 470,000 workers. The public sector and the large companies employ 128,000 thousand of these, leaving 350,000 jobs with small companies. 70,000 of these are filled by workers from outside the country. Mr. Kubtan says he is confident that out of the 70,000 jobs filled by workers from outside, many could be taken by handicapped people from Jordan.

Integration

Mr. Kubtan said that the changing attitude towards the handicapped and work was part of a new concept which calls for their integration into the community and which was replacing old attitudes of charity. "With the advantage of this concept services for the handicapped have now moved towards training, education and employment," he said.

"A handicapped person is a member of his or her society," Mr. Kubtan said, "and it follows that the public and private agencies are responsible for providing services for the handicapped and non-handicapped alike."

He said the twentieth century has been a gradual change in our attitudes towards the handicapped. In Jordan the blind were the first group to emerge as a trainable group and the country now has 35 specialised institutions catering for more than 1000 students and trainees with various handicaps. There are many more who benefit from mainstream services side by side with the non-handicapped.

The Ministry of Social Development and various private agencies now have ambitious plans to widen the scope of special services though it is advisable to have handicapped people receiving services in conjunction with the non-handicapped. Mr. Kubtan said that at this stage Jordan does not have ample resources to help the handicapped but it does have a great deal of understanding and willingness to co-operate.

Referring to the new system he said, "We do not want the quota system to be a burden on the national economy or on the employees and even at this time of economic recession, there are encouraging signs that make me sure that the rebuffs that I have received in the course of seeking employment will not be repeated with today's young handicapped."

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Arab states fail to use enough of their bank funds to fix capital

PART I of an exclusive Arab Monetary Survey published in The Star last week showed that a large proportion of cash held by Arabs was kept out of the reach of lending institutions, who were unable to use it in medium and long-term loans. In Part II this week, comparison with a model pattern area shows that of the money the banks do have, only one-third is used for real investments.

By Robert Pouillot
Star Economy Analyst

THERE IS a funny thing about Arab bankers: they tend to lend money abroad for much longer maturities than those that prevail on their domestic loans.

The reason might be far more attractive interest rates offered outside the Middle East, lower risks and easier loan management thanks to syndication deals with other major international banks. But the effect at home is appalling.

Take the case of Saudi Arabia, for instance. Less than a fourth of all the money held by banks turns up as hardcore investments for the kingdom. Most of the balance is passed on for trading activities, currency exchange facilities and short-term loans on the Bahrain market.

Jordan is hardly any better. The accompanying tables drawn from research made by Capital Middle East, a Cypriot firm specialised in monitoring capital markets of the whole area, show that only a third of bank deposits find their way into real investment or what economists call gross capital formation. Yet, most Jordanian bank money — 86 per cent — finds its way to the private sector through loans.

Ironically enough, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, which have achieved commendable success in their industrial drive, rank together with Kuwait, Sudan and Egypt in their poor record of fostering bank money into productive investments.

Money goes to Governments

But their situation is not as critical as that of South Yemen, Syria or Morocco, where in fact most bank money goes to state institutions rather than to the private entrepreneurs.

A survey covering 17 Arab countries shows that nearly one country in every two funnels most of its bank money to government institutions, in short, bankers there have become practically money lenders for the sake of the public authorities.

The Syrian state apparatus, for one, swallows up to four times the amount of bank money lent to private individuals.

In South Yemen, where the worst situation was recorded, the government absorbs 11 times what is passed on to private entrepreneurs or merchants. In Egypt, the state's share is almost twice that of the private sector while in Sudan, Morocco and North Yemen, it is about equal to claims on the private sector.

Such performance is far from reflecting a socialist policy. After all in Algeria, where the state has played a prominent role especially since the late 1960s, only a third of all bank money filters back to the government despite excessive liquidities, which should block even more the whole recycling system.

In Jordan, only 11 per cent of bank money is borrowed by the government.

The result of such poor recycling, matching short and medium-term deposits to medium and long-term investments, is that governments have had to multiply the number of specialised credit institutions to provide what bankers wouldn't offer.

In a recent survey of seven Arab countries made by Jordan Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi, it was found that 68 of those institutions had been established to step up medium and long-term loans first to the construction sector (51 per cent) and then to industrial ventures (34.5 per cent). Altogether, those institutions had lent the outstanding amount of \$89 billion, most of which were in fact made in the oil-producing Gulf area, where those credit banks were the richest.

But bright though it may seem, state institutions in non-oil producing countries were in very bad shape. "They are usually compelled to seek various methods of raising domestic and foreign funds at high cost," points out Dr. Nabulsi, although their strategy is to lend back the money at very low rates to encourage private initiative and speed up development. That means that in Tunisia and Morocco, as well as in Oman and Kuwait, the government steps in to subsidise the interest differential or the margin between high cost funds and cheap interest loans. Dr. Nabulsi goes on to suggest that one way of bridging the gap between oil developing and non-oil developing Arab countries would be for the former institutions to make loans available to the private sector outside their boundaries.

Continued on page 7

COMMENTARY

TURKEY HAS shown its ability and its eagerness to provide Jordan with a very wide range of imports by bringing its industrial and commercial exhibition here, to open on 11 September (see Supplement).

What strikes one immediately about this venture is that, by their own admission, the Turks need Jordan as much as, or more than, Jordan needs their products. With the new emphasis on export industries in the laissez-faire system of post-military regime Turkey, every bit of foreign business, and every means of promoting it, is seized. Jordan, already a chronic heavy importer, is seen as a good potential growth area.

Two considerations arise: First of all, trade with Turkey is desirable because that country is closer than most other industrial exporters and it makes good economic sense. We should also feel willing to help Turkey in its determination to pull itself out of the economic difficulties of the past years.

The second consideration relates more strictly to Jordan's own economic situation. We are, as it seems, destined to rack up heavy balance-of-trade deficits each year forever — or at least until a new era comes. Even the discovery of oil in our eastern desert would not tip the balance into the black within a short time.

That is why Turkish exporters look at Jordan optimistically. A country that is already importing so much, they feel, must be fair game for further marketing efforts. But do we want to be stewed that way? In the midst of what is supposed to be an energetic import — substitution campaign of our own, do we want to undercut our own native businessmen?

That's not to say that trade exhibitions are at all a bad thing. On the contrary, in many sectors, well-negotiated and rational import contracts with the right exporter will do much to help us out of our current difficulties. Trade fairs are an integral part of the search for better deals on both sides. But in stalling and attending them, let us remember that many of the products on display may be competing with our own Jordanian goods.

A country that is a net importer but is fairly well off compared to other Third World states, like Jordan, is liable to fall victim to what one writer calls the "ratchet effect" — in which successive and more expensive purchases or imports, even totally unnecessary ones, become, by force of habit, part of the regular yearly budget. If imports from Turkey can break that habit by costing substantially less than products from other countries that Jordan has been importing — even at the cost of slightly lower quality — it is a good thing.

IDB lends JD 1.12m

The Industrial Development Bank approved eight loans amounting to JD 1.123 million to finance industrial projects including the production of kitchen utensils, car tire retreads, marble and wood manufacturing.

Crafts borrow JD 55,000

The crafts loan section in the Industrial Development Bank issued JD 55,000 during August, totalling JD 1.123 million.

\$5,500. This compared to 16 loans, totalling JD 49,600, issued during the same month last year.

Exports decline in '83

Jordanian exports decreased by 26.5 per cent during the first quarter of this year compared to the same period last year. Imports also decreased during the same period by 3.8 per cent. Exports during this year's first quarter came to JD 34,511,000 compared to JD 47,000,000 during the first quarter last year.

Labour shortage develops in Philippines

Migration skims off native talent

GENEVA (UNA) — Filipino emigration has led to a shortage of skilled workers on the Philippines labour scene, a black market in recruitment, illegal migration and cultural dislocation for the migrants and their families, according to the United Nations International Labour Organization (ILO).

The Philippines expatriates employed abroad as contract workers on jobs arranged by the government or by the more than 600 private recruitment agencies, are found in 111 different countries carrying out a diversity of tasks.

Once branded as a servant class in some countries, Filipino migrants are now being welcomed in Asia, Europe and Africa for their expertise and know-how.

For the Philippines, overseas contract migration is a valuable way of finding jobs for a 49-million strong population with one of the world's fastest growth rates.

Overseas jobs for Filipino migrants have grown threefold since 1977, with 77 per cent of the land-based workers going to the Middle East, according to a recent ILO study.

The Philippines government has made the export of manpower an explicit part of its national employment

policy and has regulations dealing with almost every aspect of contract migration.

But recruitment offices have been able to "skim off" the country's skilled talents, resulting in a Filipino brain-drain.

Many Filipinos have also turned to the black market in order to find a higher-paid position abroad. Black market recruitment fees range from \$375 to \$633, compared with a legally stipulated fee of only \$63.

Part of the high black market costs are for lavish entertainment of foreign recruiters when they visit the Philippines. These expenses are passed on to recruited workers.

The workers are sometimes recruited for non-existent jobs or issued invalid travel documents. At the end of 1980, 618 illegal recruitment cases had been filed for prosecution, but no recruiters had been convicted.

"In the present circumstances, illegal recruiters are easily able to bill themselves out and resume their mispractices," the ILO study commented. "The workers are only too willing to settle for half the money due to them rather than go through tedious litigation."

Meanwhile, illegal emigrants using "tourist visas" have no protection



President Marcos: Encouragement of labour exports in backfiring

against exploitation by unscrupulous employers.

"The Philippines are one of the countries that have made the greatest strides in conceiving and promulgating laws and regulations to deal with just about every aspect of contract migration," the study noted, adding that help for returning migrants remains perhaps the most notable exception.

France does not seek the partition of Chad

French ambassador in exclusive interview

By Leila G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The French military presence in Chad has "drawn the red line," but "we are not there to concretize the partition of Chad," says Jacques-Alain de Sedouy, French Ambassador to Jordan.

In an exclusive interview with The Star, the ambassador explained France's position towards the problem in Chad, particularly after its military intervention in August, when the French "Rapid Action Force" went into "draw the red line" between the Chadian government forces and the forces of former President, Goukouni Oueddei, backed by Libya.

President Mitterrand decided to send the troops in after "we had direct evidence that the forces of Oueddei were helped by ground, armoured and air forces of Libya in an open aggression to which we had to reply because the (Chadian) government asked us to," continued the ambassador.

The background of French involvement in Chad began with the French colonial thrust into Africa in the late 19th century. Chad was occupied by France in 1897, became formally attached to France in 1902 and became an official French colony in 1922. In 1941, General Charles de Gaulle declared in Brazzaville that European colonization of Africa should end; but this was not implemented until he came to power in 1958, when his policy of decolonization started officially.

Between 1958 and Chad's independence on 11 August 1960, the country had a special status within the framework of the French community. But in 1964 the Chadians requested the withdrawal of the 3,000 French troops. Special relations remained between the two countries, culminating in an agreement in 1976 whereby France extended economic and military aid to Chad.

"The bulk of French foreign aid goes to Africa," said the ambassador. France believes that it has a special responsibility to Africa, and that relations with Africa are essential and important. That is why there was a consensus in France regarding the decision to send in the troops. All the French people, including the leaders of the opposition, supported this decision, he said; and the popularity of President Mitterrand "has gone up, according to a poll."

"We believe that Europe is deeply linked with two parts of the world: Africa and the Middle East. They are the lungs of Europe, through which we breathe. I think it is something very



Jacques-Alain de Sedouy

well accepted by the French people. The civil war in Chad, known as the "War of the Chicks" already 18 years old. It is marked by personal and tribal rivalry between the north and the south of the country. The legitimate government of Chad had requested, and received, French military aid twice before, which resulted in French military intervention in 1968-72, and in 1978-80. The present "Operation Manta" was within the framework of the 1976 agreement.

Asked to define the "legitimate government" of Chad, Ambassador de Sedouy said it is the government that is recognized by the other African states as representing Chad in the Organization of African Unity (OAU). At the time of the renewal of the military agreement between Chad and France, Mr. Goukouni was heading the "legitimate" government, a position held by President Hissene Habre. Mr. Goukouni had requested it, then, we would have answered positively, but there was no need at the time," he said.

The French are convinced they have a role to play so far as the stability of Africa is concerned. Any African government requesting assistance against open aggression will receive it.

When the rebel forces of Mr. Goukouni occupied the strategic town of Faya-Largeau on 10 August, the "legitimate" government requested France's help. The Rapid Action Force was flown in immediately, for the first time since Chad's independence. The troops have not gone into action, he said, "and I hope we shall not," said Mr. de Sedouy. "We have stated very clearly to the Libyans and to Oueddei that they cross the red line, they will get military action from us. Up till now this has not happened, but if it does, we have all the means to reply."

Soviets must face the facts, Korean ambassador says

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Ambassador of the Republic of Korea Mr. Jui-Sung Kim this week called for the Soviet Union to return to its conscience and investigate the incident of the Korean airliner shot down on 1 September and to confirm the facts as promptly as possible.

Mr. Kim was speaking at a press conference in Amman prior to his return to Seoul to welcome His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor on their arrival in Korea on the next leg of their Far Eastern tour.

At the conference Mr. Kim said, "There was no possibility of the Soviet military authorities confusing the Korean Airline's aircraft with anything other than a civilian passenger airplane." "It was clearly marked as a Korean Airlines plane and they know that the Boeing 747 flies five times a week, from New York, through Anchorage, to Seoul, Korea."

No contact

"Apparently two hours after the plane's departure from Anchorage, the Soviet military authorities began to track it," he said about the incident. "Shortly after, at 18.23 hours, it made its last radio contact with Japanese air control at Narita International Airport, and at the altitude of 30,000 feet sou-

theast of Hokkaido, Japan, no more contact was possible with the plane."

Mr. Kim went on to say that the passengers included people from ten different nationalities. Among them were 47 Americans, 44 Chinese, 28 Japanese, 15 Filipinos, 6 Thais, 4 Australians, 1 Swede, 1 Indian, one Canadian and one whose nationality is not yet clear. "According to the Japanese monitor, the Soviet fighter communicated with its ground base continuously and the Soviet pilot reported that he 'fired on the design and that it was destroyed,'" he said.

"Together with all the peace-loving people of the world, we are deeply grieved and angered at this shocking incident," he said. "The Soviet Union's attack against the civilian airliner was clearly a criminal attack — and a violation of world regulations. As we all know, the safety of civil aircraft should be safeguarded under all circumstances." "Moreover," he continued, "The Soviet Union, like our country, is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and therefore is obliged to cooperate fully in ensuring the safe passage of civil aircraft."

Five steps

Mr. Kim said The Republic of Korea strongly and urgently believes that the Soviet Union must take at least five steps. The first is that it should th-

roughly investigate the incident and explain to the whole world. The Republic of Korea also demands that the Soviet Union should formally apologise and pay full compensation for the loss of the aircraft as well as compensation for the families of those who were killed. "Such a thing is not only in accordance with standard international practice in such circumstances, but also a matter of decent human conscience," he said.

Another step the Soviet Union was called to take was to ensure adequate punishment for all those who were directly responsible.

Fourth, the Soviet Union must guarantee unimpeded access to the crash site to the representative of impartial international organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as well as the Korean Airlines and the government of the Republic of Korea.

Last but not least, the Republic of Korea demands that the Soviet Union should give credible guarantees against any recurrence of such violent acts anywhere in the world. Such guarantees must be specific, concrete and effective.

Mr. Kim also called for the help of the peace-loving countries to help Korea take various measures to render appropriate sanctions against the Soviet Union.

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8 September 1983

UPPER 1550

Debtors' club idea gains ground in South America

By Hugh O'Shaughnessy

CARACAS (ONS) — After 35 years as a farm labourer Feliciano Rodríguez retired in July. The Peruvian social security is giving him a pension equivalent to \$0.10 a month.

All is not lost, however. He gets an extra \$0.02 a month because he is married.

His story symbolises the crisis born of recession and inflation that Latin America is going through in 1983.

Owing \$300 billion to the developed world, harassed by their Western creditors and the International Mon-

etary Fund, their economies contracting, the spectre of riots by the hungry and the unemployed becoming daily a closer reality and with precious few signs appearing of any world economic upturn which could give them an opportunity of earning their way out of their present financial plight, the governments of Latin America are cautiously, and still indeed unwillingly, moving towards the formation of a debtors' club. Moves are afoot to form what would be an Opec of the penniless aimed at giving the Latin American countries a new sort of leverage with their banking creditors in the West.

In June, as the Duke of Kent was laying a wreath to the memory of Simon Bolívar, the 19th century hero of Venezuela's fight for independence from Spain, 250 political leaders from all over Latin America were gathering

in the Venezuelan capital to honour his memory and debate the state of political art in the Western hemisphere. The conference gave a new boost to the idea of the debtors' club.

The physical setting for the Caracas conference was a striking illustration of the mistakes and financial difficulties of the Latin Americans. The Parque Central's great complex of concrete and glass skyscrapers was built nearly a decade ago when Latin America's richest country, starting on a sudden oil boom, felt it could afford any luxury.

In 1983 Venezuela, though still a country where high living is taken for granted by many, is slipping into recession. The country, which borrows wildly to supplement its already enormous oil income, is wrestling with

a foreign debt whose total amount no one knows but which is something around \$32 billion and whose repayment schedule is so bunched into the next few years that the country, suffering a big drop in its oil receipts, cannot possibly meet the original repayment terms.

Finance Minister Arturo Sosa is wrestling with hundreds of millions of dollars of arrears the country should already have paid to its foreign creditors and a currency which is today worth half what it was worth six months ago. Sosa announced in desperation last week that he would resign in 90 days if he could not get Venezuela's Western creditors to agree to a renegotiation of the country's debt.

Meanwhile, Venezuelans' memories of luxury are beginning to fade.

The building sites are stacked down, there are more beggars on the streets, the middle-class who were shopping every month in the city, is a thing of the past, and are cancelling their flights, and engers melt away.

When Venezuela, the richest Latin American, cannot pay, there is no surer sign that the region is in the deepest depression. Such circumstances, the debtors' club is becoming more attractive to the politicians and economic strategists.

The most closely watched document for a debtors' club was published on 16 May when the Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Latin American countries' think tank, published their escape from recession and debt.

The document argued that the Latin American countries had to reduce only way Latin America could escape its debt was if it was helped by the rest of the world, and not deprived of the needed to finance that debt.

In measured and intellectual peccable language, the ECLA document called on Latin America to come together to find an "action centre" where debtors could share their knowledge of the financial very much as the rest of the world. "Ditchley Institute" is probably the best about debtors' conference of the creditor nations.

The new Latin American action centre would not only offer financial data but would also help governments engaged in re-organising their foreign debt.

The document has yet to be agreed to by individual governments and finance ministries in America. Each country's debt is different, in some places the debt is worse than in others. Some countries have billions of reserves left, some show international operations, other finance ministries are the international finance game.

Earlier this year SELA (Latin American ministers' meeting to discuss problems. The ministers said would come on condition that there was no discussion of the foreign debt. The meeting was called off.

Now the finance ministers are beginning to think again as the clouds, especially in Brazil, are blacker. Last week in Caracas, the Finance Minister Manuel Antonio Rodríguez called for a rescheduling of Latin America's debt at low interest rates for 10 years at interest rates of not more than 7 per cent a year. Even he was unconvinced that such generous payment terms.

Venezuelan economist Jorge Marcano called more realistic for a grace period of four or five years for Latin American debtors before payment coming over a period of 10 years at interest rates of not more than 7 per cent a year. Even he was unconvinced that such generous payment terms.

In September, the finance ministers are to meet here on the eve of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The debtors' club idea is expected to get off the ground during the meeting.

The Latin Americans are fast that in the financial field at least they don't hang together they go separately.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET REPORT

Price rise slows

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

SHARE PRICES kept rising for the third week in a row, but a little slower this week, even though the handling volume remained comparable with that of last week.

About three quarters of the volume concentrated in the banks sector.

Over 826,000 shares were handled this week, at a market value of JD 3 million, divided among 1,720 contracts a slight decrease of 0.7 per cent compared to last week.

Average daily handling came to JD 600,000 with a deviation of 38.8 per cent or 7.8 per cent of total handling — indicating instability in the daily handling, due to the big deals taking place intermittently within the banks sector.

Banks

The banks sector had 76.7 per cent of total handling, representing an increase of 26.9 points compared to last week. But the share prices of banks showed the smallest average rise: 1.9 per cent for the week.

Five out of 16 banks had 79.5 per cent of the sector's handling, or 61.1 per cent of total. The Arab Bank had 37.6 per cent of the sector or 28.9 per cent of the market total; Petra Bank 13.3/10.2 per cent; National Bank of Jordan 10.7/8.2 per cent; Jordan-Gulf Bank 9.1/7 per cent and Cairo-Amman Bank 8.8/6.8 per cent.

Industry

Industrial stocks showed the biggest share price increase, but came second in handling volume, with no more than 16.5 per cent of total handling: a decrease of 5.6 points.

Five out of the 27 industrial companies had 46.1 per cent of the sector's business or 7.5 per cent of the market total. National Steel Industry had 13.4 per cent of sector/2.2 per cent of total; Jordan Petroleum Refinery 9.9/1.6 per cent; Jordan Cement Factories 9.4/1.5 per cent; Jordan Dairy company 6.8/1.1 per cent; Jordan Timber Processing Industries 6.6/1.1 per cent.

Services

The services sector had 4.7 per cent of total handling, a 17.1 per cent decrease. The average share-price increase reached 3 per cent. Two out of nine companies had 55.4 per cent of the sector or 2.6 per cent of total: Jordan Electricity Company with 32.1 per cent of sector/1.5 per cent of total, and National General Investments with 23.3/1.1 per cent.

Insurance

The insurance sector had 2.1 per cent of total handling, a decrease of 4.2 points compared to last week — despite the fact that the share-price increase in this sector reached 4.8 per cent. Two out of 12 companies had 38.5 per cent of the sector's business or 0.8 per cent of the market total. Petra Insurance company had 22.8 per cent of sector/10.5 per cent of the total, and Philadelphia Insurance took 15.7/0.3 per cent.

The shares of 64 companies handled during this week, with price advances outnumbering declines, 47-13.

Petra Bank closed at JD 8,900 up from JD 8; Arab Aluminium Industry Company at JD 0.640 up from JD 0.580; Jerusalem Insurance at JD 2.550 up from JD 2.350; Petra Insurance at JD 1,750 up from JD 1,620, and Jordanian Industrial Investments at JD 1,370 up from JD 1,260.

Retreating stocks included Jordanian Eagle Insurance closing at JD 25 down from JD 30; International Insurance at JD 1,400 down from JD 1,460, and Arabian Seas Insurance at JD 3,900 down from JD 4,000.

Four companies showed no change in their share prices.

In the over-the-counter market about 500,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 435,000.

The weekly record

- A. Companies showing an increase in stock prices
B. Companies with a price decrease
C. The mean record figure

Monetary Survey, Part II

Continued from page 5

The Islamic Development Bank of Jeddah is working actively on such a scheme now and has in fact been advancing funds to a number of development banks, in the same way as the Opec Fund. The Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development is also thinking of enlarging its activities on the private front, together with host governments.

What those two surveys show is that recycling banking money into productive uses has failed so far to achieve any major inroads in the Middle East and North Africa.

Hoarding frustrates efforts

On one hand, there is far too much money lying idle, as we explained last week, escaping the whole banking network. But on the other hand, the little money attracted by the banks either flows back to the state or doesn't serve to enhance investment operations.

Arab governments are caught in a trap. While they would like to inject more money into their economies, as long as massive hoarding continues at the current scale they just can't. Each extra currency unit added on the market becomes inflationary. By staying liquid instead of being invested, it stirs consumption and demand while productive capacity remains the same.

The yardstick used to gauge the Middle East's performance is a "pattern area" of five countries: Greece, Venezuela, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago and Ireland. In each case, a weighted average was set for the pattern area and applied to the Arab world, thus showing how in fact banking money should be handled.

The first conclusion is that too much banking money is employed by Arab states, which tends to overcrowd the capital market and discourage private initiative.

The second is that banks have in fact failed in their role to mobilise cash savings and put an end to massive hoarding. Typically enough, this hoarding phenomenon has really nothing to do with poverty or underdevelopment, despite what people might think at first glance. It is unique to the Muslim world, covering both Arab countries and the African belt south of the Sahara where more than 100 million Muslims live. The only exceptions to this rule around the world are Bolivia, Malta and Rwanda where there is no significant Muslim community.

The third feature is that even when a certain measure of success was reached by bankers in mopping up excess cash, most of their deposits remained far too liquid (in the form of current accounts instead of term of saving deposits) to allow for medium-term loans so essential to industrial development.

Arab money: What they do with it and what they should do (all statistics for period 1976-80)

The cash-full societies...		...and the cashless	
(Share of total money stock kept outside the banking system)			
North Yemen	75%	Kuwait	8%
South Yemen	59%	UAE	9%
Syria	55%	Qatar	15%
Iraq	53%	Libya	16%
Algeria	45%	Tunisia	20%

What they should retain outside the banking system, according to the yardstick pattern area, is not more than 16 per cent.

Those who keep the most pocket cash...		...and the have-less	
(Amount of cash currency per citizen in each country)			
Qataris	\$1,024	Mauritanians	\$31
Saudis	\$ 922	Sudanese	\$54
UAE citizens	\$ 732	Moroccans	\$112
Kuwaitis	\$ 681	Tunisians	\$114
Libyans	\$ 611	S. Yemenites	\$251

The most they should keep, according to the yardstick pattern area, is \$381.

The most liquid countries...		...and the least liquid	
(Share of total money stock held in cash or in bank current accounts)			
Syria	90%	Kuwait	25%
Algeria	90%	UAE	31%
Sudan	86%	Qatar	43%
Morocco	84%	Oman	47%
N. Yemen	82%	Egypt	53%

The amount of liquid money should not exceed 41 per cent, according to the yardstick pattern area.

The best deep, deep recyclers...		...and the worst	
(Share of total investments against all money held by the banks)			
Oman	135%	Saudi Arabia	23%
UAE	128%	Sudan	27%
Iraq	121%	Kuwait	30%
Mauritania	110%	Jordan	35%
Algeria	65%	Egypt	43%

Note: When the ratio exceeds 100 per cent, it means that the government steps in to invest directly in addition to what banks can supply.

The best private recyclers...		...and the worst	
(Share of bank money lent to private businessmen)			
Mauritania	192%	S. Yemen	11%
Tunisia	181%	Syria	27%
Algeria	137%	Libya	33%
UAE	117%	Morocco	54%
Kuwait	102%	Egypt	62%

Note: same as above

The yardstick pattern area shows that 93 per cent of all banking money should be passed on to the private sector.

Those who spin most abroad...		...and those who borrow abroad	
(Share of assets held or borrowed abroad by banks vs. banking money)			
Saudi Arabia	606%	Sudan	45%
Iraq	285%	Mauritania	33%
N. Yemen	274%	Egypt	29%
Oman	148%	Syria	15%
Libya	131%	Morocco	4%

Not more than 30 per cent of all banking money should normally be recycled abroad, suggests the yardstick pattern area.

(Source: Capital Middle East, Cyprus)

In Jordan, "Ahlan Wa Sahlan" is more than a greeting. It's a way of life!



What "Ahlan Wa Sahlan" means depends on where you are. Too often, it means little more than "good day."

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MIDDLE EAST IN BRIEF

Egypt to re-open gold mines

CAIRO — The Egyptian authorities have decided to re-open gold mines in the eastern desert which have been closed for forty years. The United States has offered \$11.5 million to assist in the gold prospecting operations. The reserve gold is estimated at 650 million Egyptian pounds.

Pakistani envoy presents credentials

MUSCAT — Pakistan's new ambassador to Oman, Abdul Hameed Al Qureshi, Tuesday presented his credentials to Oman's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Yusuf Al Alawi Abdullah. After the ceremony, the two men discussed ties between the two countries.

Israel has no intention to intervene in sectarian fighting

JERUSALEM — Israel has no intention of intervening in the sectarian fighting in Lebanon unless Syrian or Palestinian forces move into areas captured by their Druze allies, Israeli officials said Tuesday. Prime Minister Menachem Begin met with his cabinet ministers and army officers after word reached Israel of the fall of the Christian town of Bhamdoun, which controls the Damascus highway leading to Beirut and is a key to facilitating Christian militiamen's access to the strategic Shouf mountains.

Two journalists reported missing in Beirut

BEIRUT — Two journalists working for ABC-TV have been missing for three days in Lebanon's embattled central mountains, the American network said Tuesday. ABC's Beirut office said it had not heard anything from or about its two-man camera crew, which was last seen Sunday morning in Kfar Matia, a Druze-inhabited village in the Shouf mountains, 18 kilometres southeast of Beirut. ABC withheld the names of the missing journalists.

Craxi meets with Lebanese envoy

ROME — A top Lebanese envoy has briefed Premier Bettino Craxi on the latest situation in Lebanon where more than 2,000 Italian soldiers are serving as part of a multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut. Gen. Farez Habib, a special emissary of President Amin Gemayel, met with the premier for 45 minutes for what Italian officials called a comprehensive review of recent developments in Lebanon.

Qatari minister predicts rise in oil price

JEDDA — The Qatari oil minister has predicted that world oil prices may rise because of demand in Saudi Arabia, a Saudi newspaper reported Tuesday. Petroleum and Finance Minister Sheikh Abdul-Aziz Bin-Khalifa Al-Thani told the paper the international economic recovery witnessed over the past months is clearly reflected on the consumption of oil.

Saudi Arabia denounces BBC report

JEDDA — The government of Saudi Arabia has denounced the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) for spreading Iranian allegations about arrests of pilgrims in Mecca. It cautioned against negative consequences on Saudi-British relations if this attitude continued. The Information Ministry issued a statement flatly denying a BBC report that 14 Iranian and other pilgrims were arrested Monday night, when they tried to visit the office of the Iranian pilgrims leader in Mecca.



Israeli Army Chief of Staff Gen. Moshe Levy (left) receives flowers from a Lebanese civilian Sunday morning in Damour, south of Beirut, shortly before the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Aley and Shouf mountains to the new defensive line on the Awali river. The withdrawal had been postponed twice in order to give the Lebanese government time to negotiate with Druze gunmen who want to gain control of the areas vacated by the Israelis. AP Photo

Divorce reform reduces rate of birth in Egypt

By Liz Thurgood

CAIRO — The Mohammads, a young Egyptian couple, live in an elegant villa, drive a big car and are the proud owners of a new colour television set. The Mohammads have only two children.

The Hassanes live in a slum, travel by bus and own little beyond basic cooking utensils and the bed-rolls they sleep on. The Hassanes have six children and another is on the way.

Both families feature in an Egyptian TV jingle aimed at checking one of the world's highest birth rates. Despite a slight drop in the past two years, Egypt's population, now put at 45 million, will soar to over 70 million by the year 2000 if families such as the Hassanes can't be persuaded that 'less is best'.

Few Egyptians have much in common with the prosperous Mohammads; the average couple have five children. In Upper Egypt and remote villages, where children are still considered an economic asset, seven-plus is the norm.

Experts, both Western and Egyptian, describe population growth as 'a human time-bomb' that threatens to disrupt the economic progress of a country already struggling to raise living standards, feed itself and conquer widespread illiteracy. Every month there are an additional 100,000 mouths to feed, and, with 60 per cent of the population under the age of 20, the ranks of parenthood are widening daily.

Nowhere is the population explosion more visible than in Cairo where some 14 million people pack into a city built for a sixth of that number.

'Housing is so scarce and expensive that families have moved into the City of the Dead, ancient cemeteries built by the Pharaohs 3,000 years ago.'

Outside Cairo, Egyptians compete for space with valuable farming land. Only 5 per cent of the country's 385,000 square miles is cultivatable — mostly the Delta and Nile corridor that snakes south towards Sudan — and already the government must import half of its food needs.

Of all Third World peoples, few are more aware of family planning than Egyptians. In 1962, President Nasser launched a limited government-sponsored project, his successor's wife Jihan Sadat, broadened the scheme with a Supreme Council of Population Control, featuring herself in a major role; and, President Mubarak repeatedly warns that unchecked growth is the greatest threat to Egypt's resources and economic development.

Yet only 1,500,000 couples — mostly urban and less than a quarter of all couples in the reproduction age — practise any kind of birth control.

The Pill, an unreliable device for a Third World country, is proving most popular at a subsidised price of a few cents per cycle over the counter or at any of the many government clinics. Self-induced abortion, which is illegal, is believed to be increasing.

Egypt's population explosion began in the 1940s, fuelled largely by better health standards that reduced infant mortality rates and the death rate generally.

The recent drop in Egypt's birth rate — from 40 per 1,000 in 1979 to 34.9 last year — is believed to be less the result of official efforts than a combination of growing economic hardships and amendments passed in 1979 to the family laws.

An Egyptian male is still permitted to take four wives, but should he divorce — by saying 'thrice I thee divorce' — he will probably lose custody of the children, have to provide maintenance until a son enters the labour

market or a daughter marries, and alimony for three instead of one in the past.

Divorce has also been made easier for women, and wives must be informed if their husbands plan to marry a second or third wife into the harem. Men, by law, must now also inform potential brides whether they have a wife, or wives.

The traditional view that a family is an economic asset and of prestige is believed to be a large hurdle to contraception than either Mosque or Coptic Church, says Hussein, president of the International Planned Parenthood Fund. Rising marriage age from today's 16 years for girls and 18 for boys may cut fertility in the short-term but will be the expense of upsetting traditional society.

Kuwait warns Syria-Israel war

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait warned Tuesday that the situation in Lebanon might precipitate a war between Syria and Israel and called on the warring Lebanese factions to drop their weapons and resort to dialogue.

Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Ahmed told reporters his country was the aggravation of the situation in Lebanon would draw Syria into a scale battle with Israel.

The situation in Lebanon was critical not only for Lebanon and the region, but for the entire Arab world, he said. He said the dangers of what is being hatched for them and its grave consequences for all parties.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are working a combined Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) initiative to clear Arab strife in preparation for the pan-Arab summit scheduled for November in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Arabs, Jews complain about unfair British Press

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — Arabs who are resident in Britain and thus read the newspapers regularly often complain of being caricatured by the press, as if all Arabs everywhere were oil-rich Sheikhs who (in the English expression) 'spend money like water'.

Certainly, a cursory reading of last week's popular papers would seem to confirm that impression. Most prominence was given to the spectacular £800,000 jewelry robbery from the secluded country home of businessman Mr Taj Hajjar. Most of the papers described the burglary as a 'raffish' style operation, after the famous gentleman burglar of popular fiction.

And inevitably many of them followed up the news stories with cartoons showing scimitar-wielding Bedouin threatening dire consequences to the security men who should have been guarding Mr Hajjar's jewels. The caricature was certainly there, even though it was good-humoured, and the main criticism one would wish to make

about such journalism is that it gave more prominence to a robbery than to the week's serious news from the Middle East, like the fighting around Beirut.

But it is not only Arabs, of course, who complain about an unfair press in Britain. In the past week, there have been numerous complaints from Britain's Jewish community about the reporting and comment on the intended resignation of Mr Menachem Begin as prime minister of Israel.

The 'Daily Mirror' said that Mr Begin is an old terrorist who could not learn new ways. The people of Lebanon are gathering the harvest of that terror now, but in the future it may be the people of Israel who reap it. The 'Daily Express' described Mr Begin as 'a humourless bigot with a will of iron, who paid small heed to the rights of others and used war as an instrument of policy'. The 'Daily Telegraph' said that 'if his name is associated with anything, it is that of proclaiming his determination for the eventual incorporation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip

as of historical right based on Jewish history in defiance of international history'.

Few papers, in fact, followed the 'Daily Mirror' in reminding their readers of Mr Begin's terrorist past during the days of the British mandate in Palestine. But in their composite assessment of what he had achieved as Prime Minister there was a remarkable unanimity. It was that, although Mr Begin may be in Israeli terms a political giant, whose successor cannot hope to match his iron control over events, yet his repression of the West Bank and even more his decision to invade Lebanon has stored up major trouble for the future. Most papers therefore withheld a final judgement on Begin's record, pointing out that it would be possible only to give that judgement in the light of future events, about which all were pessimistic.

The point was best expressed by two of the most respected and balanced international papers published in London. While conceding that it is impossible to deny that Mr Begin has left his country in a stronger strategic position than he found it, the 'Financial Times' said that he had

imposed on his country a philosophy of permanent confrontation. 'Mr Begin has bought time, but the root cause of conflict in the Middle East, and of the perpetual sense of insecurity in his country has not been addressed'.

The 'Economist' made a similar point. It said that Mr Begin leaves Israel in a state of undoubted strategic superiority, but he also leaves behind a divided Arab world which will be much harder to handle, an American electorate which is less trusting in the Israeli connection and 'an Israel in novel doubt about itself'.

Many British Jews would not disagree with these assessments — that is, in private. But what they hate to see is these opinions being expressed so lucidly in public. The reason is that many of them feel personally dragged down by the almost universal abhorrence that the British public feels for Mr Begin's record. As one eminent Jewish Labour Party politician wrote recently, 'Menachem Begin has made anti-semitism respectable again'.

The players on Lebanon's political platform

Editor's note: The following are extracts from an article titled 'The Players' written by Nicolas and Earleen Tatro of the Associated Press. The two writers lived in Beirut for more than three years. 'The Players' is their personal recollection based on their experiences.

beachside villa but lost many of their belongings. A few days later, seated around the kitchen table of a borrowed apartment, they looked like the typical American family portrayed in television commercials.

In the moonlight, Yasser Arafat did not look like a revolutionary. He was seated in the middle of an olive grove overlooking the north Lebanese city of Tripoli. There were no television cameras,

ruly groups... my problem with the Arab states is bigger than my problem with Israel.

If Syria or Iraq or even Saudi Arabia wants to set up its own group, how can I prevent them? I can control my elements, but I can't control theirs.

Today, Abu Iyad, like Arafat, shuttles from country to country while Syria and Libya have abetted a mutiny inside the PLO in Lebanon.

Walid Junblatt, hereditary leader of the Islamic Druze sect, at 34 is one of the few Lebanese feudal warlords under the age of 70. In July he proclaimed a Syrian-supported National Salvation Front to oppose President Gemayel and the Lebanese-Israeli accord.

Former Prime Minister Saeb Salam, a Sunni Muslim recalled to the centre court of Lebanese politics last summer to serve as go-between for the Americans and PLO during the Israeli siege of Beirut, is one of the old-style politicians.

At 78, his eyes are kind, his words biting. He telephones Arab heads of state while the anteroom and parlour fill up with fellow ex-prime ministers. Western diplomats and cronies. Occasionally a shabbily dressed woman appears, seeking bread for the evening meal or medical help for a sickly infant. One of Salam's sons or nephews is delegated to deal with such supplicants.

There are other men, little known outside of the country but important to those who travel the streets of Beirut. One of these is Ibrahim Kheir, a street-smart hustler who headed the largest militia in mostly Muslim West Beirut.

Kheir, whose men are called Al-Mourabitoun (Arabic for the ambushers), liked to send people potted plants. One of these arrived in our office in early 1982, hastily deposited on a desk by an unshaven young gunman who dashed off without a word.



President Gemayel

no crowds, and so there was no need for the ranting oratory that characterizes most public appearances by the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On that night outside Tripoli, Arafat for the first time openly accused Syria of fueling the rebellion against him inside his own Fatah faction.

Hugging a curly haired 15-year-old boy to his chest, he spoke sadly of the Palestine that he feared he might not live to see. Then Arafat smiled. You see this kid? He asked, kissing the boy on the cheek. I will see it with his eyes.

Abu Iyad, mentor of the PLO's Black September group in the early 1970s, struck a note of prophecy in an interview in August, 1981 — a few weeks after he narrowly escaped death in an Israeli air raid on Beirut and a year before he would be one of more than 8,000 PLO men evacuated from Beirut.

The middle-aged PLO security chief, whose real name is Salah Khalaf, said the days of Black September, were over. But he added: 'Pressure on the Palestinians is always apt to give birth to groupings outside the jurisdiction of the PLO, un-

Trouble flares up between Druze and Jewish soldiers

AMMAN (Star) — The Israeli army radio reported Tuesday an armed clash inside an army base south of the Golan Heights. The radio said the Jewish and Druze troops traded fire with light weapons wounding eight soldiers. Four Druze soldiers were arrested on charges of provocation and armed mutiny.

The clash followed a hot argument during which the Druze soldiers showed support for their Lebanese brothers while the Jewish soldiers expressed support for the Phalange troops.

Meanwhile, sixty Druze soldiers were put in jail in Atlit following their rejection of military orders issued to them. About 600 Druze troops have abandoned their units ever since the war in the Shouf mountains started. It is believed that most Druze defectors have succeeded in joining their Lebanese Druze brothers in their fight against the Phalange.

The Israeli military command has expressed fears towards the serious developments within the army ranks and expects to witness further defection by Druze soldiers.

A petition has been submitted by over one thousand Druze soldiers to the Israeli minister of defence requesting him to grant them permission to fight along side the Druze in Lebanon. The Druze population of northern Israel formed a special committee for saving their kins in Lebanon through assistance and donations. This committee opened blood donation centres in every village for the benefit of injured Druze fighters.

The leaders of Israeli Druze have also sent urgent messages to the American and French presidents requesting them not to interfere in the fight around the Shouf area.



Walid Junblatt

In south Lebanon, a number of Druze attacked the military headquarters in Hasbia using rock and empty bottles. The Druze population of Hasbia requested the Israeli Druze military governor to intervene in favour of the Druze forces. The military governor was reported to have addressed the angry crowds by saying that he will not hesitate to fight on the side of his Druze brothers in the Shouf mountains. Israeli military authorities criticised this statement by the governor saying it is provocative.

One report said that a Druze military physician refused to treat Phalangist casualties in the field hospital erected near Awali river. This attitude by the physician was also attacked by the command and he was summoned for interrogation in Sidon.

The continuation of battles between the Druze and the Phalange is expected to cause further insurrection within Druze units in the Israeli army, a military source said.

Arafat raps US, Western allies at conference

By Carrie Nelle Thompson
Star Geneva correspondent

GENEVA — "People have said over and over through the years that the end had come for the PLO. They especially said this last year in Beirut. Now Begin has left and here I am". This statement by PLO Chairman Mr. Yasser Arafat at the UN-sponsored press conference following his address Friday to the International Conference on the Question of Palestine (ICQP) appeared to summarize Mr. Arafat's attitude about the present position of the PLO and the Palestinian people.

The Stage had been set for a week — in many ways for the entire summer — for Mr. Arafat's appearance at the opening of the fifth day's proceedings. His being present culminated almost endless speculation (often resulting in arguing the merits) as to whether the chairman would find it politically viable and personally safe to come to the Geneva-held meeting. (Observers felt the Swiss authorities did not want the added responsibility his being present would demand.) But come he did, and political analysts and lay observers alike are now dissecting his statements, looking for any new ideas he might have presented.

His formal presentation had one central theme: He gave example after example of American activities regarding Middle East foreign policy and would follow with the question: "Is this a destruction of peace?" Both the text and the manner of delivery of Mr. Arafat's presentation were rather moderate when compared with similar episodes in past years. He warmly thanked those present for coming to the ICQP "to discuss the tragedy of the Palestinian people and its just cause". He expressed the hope that it will lead to a peace based on justice in Palestine, the land of divine religions and of legal justice, of humanity through history.

Mr. Arafat chastised the US and "other Western states which absented themselves from the conference" and stated they were "silent or helped the Zionist occupation authorities in their aggression and their practices contrary to all international principles, values and laws. He also strongly criticized the US for taking a stand regarding the illegality of the West Bank settlements but then taking no action to prevent them. He placed special emphasis on the recent Security Council veto by the US condemning Israel for firing on and killing several students at Hebron.

Arafat's seven points

Mr. Arafat made seven specific points: (1) The Middle East is a vital region for realizing peace and must not be monopolized by one power. (2) The problems of Palestine developed as a result of international activity and must therefore be solved by the international community. (3) The Fuz summit presented a unique opportunity and must not be allowed to be wasted. (4) The rights and self-determination of the Palestinian people is the only basis for Middle East peace. (5) Zionist military mentality and its support by the US must be noted. (6) In light of number 5 "we must reject the American-Israeli policies calling us to capitulate" (7) "We welcome all peace initiatives based on the recognition of the rights of our people. We are ready to cooperate with all forces headed by the UN... and its resolutions related to the Palestinian question."

Concluding, Mr. Arafat said: "The struggle for the last ten metres in all liberation battles are always in policy, and in war the most difficult of all battles for which the hardest and most ferocious battles are fought. We are fighting now the battle of the last ten metres in the direction of victory to hold the banner of our people over Jerusalem the capital of our free state."

In the press conference that followed, Mr. Arafat was if he would, indeed, endorse all UN resolutions as he had promised then — US Congressman Mr. Paul (Pete) McCloskey while still in the bunkers of besieged Beirut in July, 1982. (But which had been rejected by a spokesman within his own PLO hierarchy immediately afterwards.) He answered that he had said he would, but later in the conference, replying to a similarly worded question he stated, "sixty per cent of my people



Yasser Arafat: Begin's resignation will have no effect on Israeli policy.

are refugees, 40 per cent live under occupation. Give me their rights then I'll give the others (Israelis) theirs." Regarding the division within the PLO ranks, Arafat said repeatedly that he was in a revolution, not a picnic.

Regarding his relations with Jordan, Mr. Arafat said that he welcomed any meeting with Arab leaders, especially with His Majesty King Hussein. He added that he and King Hussein disagreed on several points but that basically they were in one accord. He stated that Egypt had a great role to play and emphasized his expectations of Egypt's using "its entire weight of 45 million people", reminding the audience that he had served as a reserve officer in the Egyptian army.

Begin's resignation

Mr. Arafat feels Israeli Prime Minister Begin's resignation will have no effect on Israeli policy as

An Israeli moderate defends Palestinian rights in Geneva

Star Geneva Correspondent

GENEVA — The Chairman of the Israel Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace, General Mattiyahu Peled made open and frank statements on Palestinian rights when he addressed the International Conference on the Question of Palestine (ICQP) here on Sunday.

Peled, a former major-general in the Israeli army said the conference was "one of the most controversial ever convened by the UN" and that the Israeli government considered it as an affront to itself because it felt the ICQP would be only for propaganda purposes. But, he continued, he and others from his peace group felt it important to attend the conference for three reasons: (1) for a long it was felt (by him and others) that the UN was the avenue of peace between Israel and the Palestinians but that the US and Israel had chosen to abandon this route and deal bilaterally with various Arab nations totally bypassing the Palestinian. (2) The ICQP would "enable the PLO to present the Palestinian case in its full dimensions and impress world public opinion with the urgent need to recognize it as a full and legitimate partner to the peace process" (3) "A desire to reconstruct some kind of working relations with the PLO." He explained this later by saying that a group of Israelis and PLO moderates had met several times, culminating in a meeting last year with Yasser Arafat himself.

General Peled felt such extremist actions as the murder of Dr. Issam Sartawi had greatly hurt the PLO-Israeli peace group (even pointing out that "friend and foe alike in Israel" had lamented his death). But that the peace process would continue. He called his desire for continuation of peace

talks directly with the PLO one of "urgency" Gen. Peled condemned both the US and Israel as "the enemy" of the PLO but stressed that one must not forget the actions and lack of actions within the Arab world as being destructive also. "Very often", he said, "the friends appear to be capable of administering no more than soothing words." He also made reference to the "sad developments inside the PLO organization"... but was "happy to see the integrity of the PLO preserved in spite of all the difficulties and the leadership of chairman Arafat emerging intact from the crisis"

Many people in Israel according to Gen. Peled, wanted peace with the Palestinians and were willing to live alongside them. He said these people were afraid that the PLO was intent on eradicating Israel, and that until they felt that the PLO wanted peace they would be afraid to speak out. Further, he stated that more and more young men would refuse service in the Israeli army in moves against Palestinians if they felt the PLO was willing to let them live in peace.

As a former general in the Israeli army, it seemed most significant that Peled expressed this view. "Let me, ladies and gentlemen, say immediately that I support wholeheartedly the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on the West Bank, in the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem, because I feel confident that there is no mortal enmity between our peoples, I wish you would believe when I tell you that there are many Israelis who firmly believe that there can be no future for Israel without resolving equitably the Palestinian problem."

A second speaker after Gen. Peled was Sir Christopher Mathew, member of the House of Lords in the UK. He began said he regretted being there rather than having the presence of the foreign secretary of his nation. He said he understood

read excerpts from selected speeches delivered at the ICQP and often quoted from PLO documents of the 1960s. When challenged on his accuracy that the ICQP was one of antisemitism and excerpts from speeches which were calling for peaceful resolutions for all parties concerned to him. Soffer refused to acknowledge the validity of them.

Asked if Israel would attend a world conference for Middle East peace (as many delegates have called for) he replied that experience had shown these would not be productive. Rather, he asked for one-to-one meetings such as those which had led to the Camp David accords. When asked specifically if the PLO recognized Israel, Israel would recognize the PLO, he replied that it would be suicidal.

Many observers feel that unless Israel moderates its position regarding the PLO, there will never be direct dialogue between the two, no matter what stance the PLO may take in the future towards Israel.

Meanwhile, interest at the meetings increased considerably on the fourth day of the conference. In the morning a special discussion held by the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) drew much attention when speaker after speaker, ranging from representatives of dissident groups in Israel to New York City attorneys spoke of ways in which Palestinians and Israelis could work together in meaningful ways to force the Israeli government to grant the Palestinians their "inalienable rights".

Israel's response

By far the most controversial speaker was Uri Davis, professor of Palestinian studies at the University of Exeter, UK. Davis, an Israeli citizen, called for full implementation of all UN resolutions which would, he said, lead to the dissolution of the state of Israel — an event he feels is necessary. He stated that all Israelis lived in the shadow of the Palestinians whose homes and lands they occupied without giving any compensation, and that "every human being reduced to shadow existence will rebel, must rebel, is right to rebel. He and she will rebel to reconstitute their full human existence."



General Mattiyahu Peled (right) in a warm handshake with late Dr. Sartawi.

why the US was not present at the ICQP: "It was not given permission by Israel." Lord Mathew could not understand the European Community being represented only by observers as they had historically been supportive of the Palestinians and did not have to succumb to differences with the US.

Like Gen. Peled before him, Lord Mathew said blame must also go to the Arab governments which helped "disrupt the PLO" and "murdered Sartawi". He likened the present struggle to that of evicting the crusaders some 800 years ago in that "the Muslims must unite if they are going to recapture their own land". Lord Mathew said that if one looked deeply enough, Palestinian victory was assured. "Even in the US there are ominous signs for Israel in the media," plus, he said, that there was a wide gap between American interest and in Israel's requirements of America.

8 September 1983

The Afro scene

OAU loses control over members

By Star Staff Writer

THE VISIT to Israel by Liberian leader Samuel Doe came less than a week after that country announced its intention to resume diplomatic relations with Israel.

Already it is being rumoured that several other African countries are considering the resumption of political ties with Israel. Of the 28 African countries which severed relations with Israel en masse in the wake of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, two have now come out openly to kick against the decision. The other country is Zaïre which resumed ties more than a year ago.

Looking at all these events, one is tempted to ask what the Organization of African Unity is doing. It was the organization which mooted the idea of Africa boycotting Israel and saw to enforce it.

When Zaïre resumed relations with Israel, the OAU did not reprimand Zaïre for its action. Today it is the turn of Liberia, and Doe is being watched flinching with Israel without any rebuke.

All these show that the credibility of the OAU is waning, and member states now regard it as a society of heads of state who are only required to meet once a year and talk vaguely about the problems of the continent. They are not bound by any force to see to the implementation of whatever recommendations they make.

Already there have been reactions in the Arab world to Doe's visit and resumption of diplomatic ties with Israel. The six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council in a unanimous resolution during its meeting in Taif, Saudi Arabia, has warned that it will sever ties with any African country which has diplomatic relations with Israel. This will definitely go a long way to affect the economies of those countries since the council has of late been financing a number of development projects in Africa.

And as if that was not enough, while the situation in Chad continues to make news headlines, the OAU has been relegated to second position, simply because it sat unconcerned for foreign powers to take sides. The organization now has no chance of getting anywhere at mediation in a dispute which falls under its ambit. This is more so when one considers the fate of the OAU peace-keeping force sent to Chad in 1981 when the country was under Houphouët Oueddell.

There is no doubt about Africa's vulnerability to neo-colonialist and imperialist acts now taking place on the continent.

It is surprising that the OAU is looking on unconcerned while a member state is alleged to be engaged in destabilising other states on the continent.

The founding fathers of the organization most of whom are now dead had a dream to unite Africa and build a prosperous continent. The late President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana envisaged a United States of Africa in the early 60's. His idea was mistaken in certain quarters. He was sharply criticised for being over ambitious. If that vision had materialised, perhaps Africa may be better off than now.

But today it is a continent full of wars, political upheavals, poverty, disease and hunger. One is tempted to ask again and again: Whether the OAU? Has the OAU charter been forgotten? If not then the organization must re-awake and save its flagging image for the benefit of the African continent.

Chad's war victims lack proper medical care

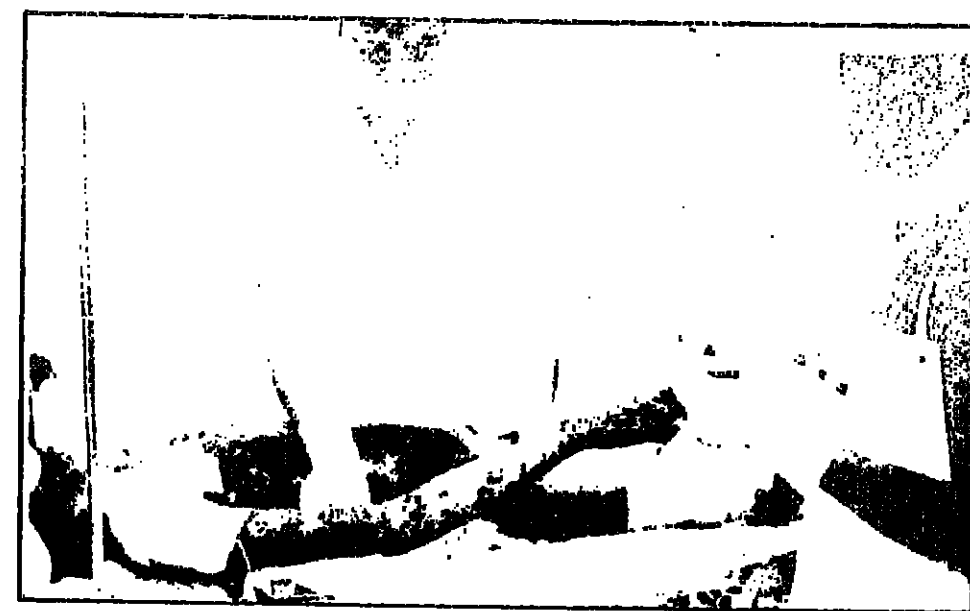
By Michael Goldsmith

NDJAMENA (AP) — In Chad's civil war, the survival rate among soldiers with abdominal injuries is absolute zero, according to Lt. Cdr. René Jancovici, a French Navy doctor who is the only trained surgeon practising in the Chad capital.

Those seriously injured in the battle for the northern outpost of Faya-Largeau were flown to the hospital in Ndjamena, a near-deserted group of buildings in the heart of the war-shattered city. "They lay in the 50-degree centigrade heat for up to five days without any kind of first aid before being evacuated," Jancovici said. "I received 223 seriously hurt soldiers with all kinds of head, chest and limb injuries. But there was not a single abdominal injury among them, because anyone unfortunate enough to be struck in the abdomen in that heat and filth and without medical attention was dead within hours."

The hospital itself is not a model of hygiene, either. All the toilets are smashed and unusable, and myriads of flies and malaria-bearing mosquitos hover over garbage and excrement in the yard. There are not enough beds for the hundreds of patients — civilians as well as soldiers. Many, including those earmarked for the maternity ward, sleep on straw mats in the corridors or in the open.

"Many of the soldiers in Faya-Largeau had injuries caused by pellet, fragmentation and phosphorus bombs dropped in the diabolical attacks of the Libyan air force," Jancovici said. "The phosphorus bombs are particularly vicious," he said. "They continue to burn long after the fire is



Dr. Jancovici tending a soldier hit by phosphorous bomb.

put out, searing into the skin as long as it remains in contact with oxygen."

Mohamed Alfia, 20, was blinded and crippled for life by such a bomb. Three weeks after being burned, he still lies in perpetual agony from the effects of the phosphorus. "We think he will survive," Jancovici said. Most of these people never had any kind of medical treatment before in their lives.

Lt. Cdr. Serge Resnikoff, a French navy ophthalmologist recently assigned to the Ndjamena hospital, looked at Mohamed within hours of tak-

ing up his new post. "I think we may be able to restore about 10 per cent of the sight of one eye," he said.

At the hospital, Jancovici said he often has trouble with government troops insisting on priority treatment for soldiers, even when more urgent civilian cases are awaiting emergency operations.

In Chad, the soldiers always come first, the French surgeon said. He has a handful of European nurses in the surgery department and some half-trained Chadian doctors and nurses.

Ghanaian border guards get death warning

By Richard Hall

LONDON (ONS) — Border guards in Ghana have been told that the penalty for helping smugglers or 'subversionists' will be death by firing squad. The warning was broadcast from the capital Accra on orders from Colonel Ken Addo, commander of the guards.

Smuggling is a way of life in West Africa, and Addo's message was really about the 'subversionists' who infiltrate with the aim of overthrowing what he called 'our popular revolution.' But just how popular? That is the problem.

Since Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings took power for a second time at the start of 1982, Ghana has been shaken repeatedly by coup attempts. Death sentences have been passed but many rebels have fled over the borders.

The trust Rawlings can still put in those close to him is questionable. Few members of his original Provisional National Defence Council now hold office. Some have fled, at least one is in jail and one was executed on 19 August.

The aide who went before the firing squad was Joachim Amartey-Kwei, a trade unionist who in the heady days of January 1982 was Rawlings' most eloquent supporter. In the view of almost all Ghanaians, his grim exit was long overdue. The crime for which Amartey-Kwei died occurred in June 1982. Although not directed against Rawlings, it has done more to undermine him than any of the internal power struggles in Accra. The crime was the killing of three judges — one of them a woman — and a retired army major. They were abducted from their homes, taken into a forest and gunned down.

I was in Ghana when the news of their deaths was revealed. Rawlings came on the radio and expressed his shock and regret. He promised quick action to catch the murderers. That was the decisive moment for the 'popular revolution.' Many middle-class Ghanaians, although uneasy about the PNDC's declared aim of turning society upside down, had until then been willing to suspend judgment. They still respected the obvious sincerity with which Rawlings set about trying to rescue the country's economy, wrecked by 20 years of incompetence and corruption.

Everyone knew instinctively that Amartey-Kwei was involved — he had strong reasons for revenge against the judges because he had lost an important legal action after a strike. In Accra, the name Amartey-Kwei was spoken openly as thousands of mourners filed past the bodies at the High Court. But Rawlings did not act. As the weeks went by, the professional level

of Ghanaian society — especially the lawyers — began turning irrevocably against Rawlings. So did the business community and the students. Only the rank-and-file of the Army stayed true to him, as they still do. The legal processes that led to Amartey-Kwei's conviction were hesitant and slow. At last justice has been seen to be done; but the opposition forces have become deep-rooted and determined.

Discomfort within the leadership produced the resignation of a popular brigadier, Nuno

Mensah, who had been the strongest link between Rawlings and the middle class. Then came the first coup attempt, by another PNDC member, Sergeant Aloha Akata-Pore. From then on, for the past 10 months, Ghana has seen the dissidents attempt coup after coup. Somehow, the flight-lieutenant has kept airborne — but it has often been a close call. Perhaps the colonel's hard warning to the border guards will slow the dangerous trickle of 'subversionists.' Even so, the Rawlings regime now seems to live from day to day.

UN secretary-general's tour raises hopes for Namibia

By Allister Sparks

WINDHOEK — There is a flicker of new life in the Namibia negotiations after the visit to Cape Town by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, for talks with the South African government.

Both sides announced after the talks that all outstanding issues on the implementation of the settlement agreement had been resolved, except for South Africa's American-backed condition that Cuban troops must first leave neighbouring Angola.

The Cuban issue was not discussed, Dr. Perez de Cuellar explained, because it fell outside his Security Council mandate to try to break the deadlock in the negotiations being led by the Western five 'contact group' of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada.

The Secretary-General said he therefore could not give a date when the settlement agreement would be implemented. But he added that 'substantial progress' had been made in the two days of talks, which ended ahead of schedule, enabling him to leave a day early for the next leg of his shuttle in Namibia itself.

In an interview during the flight to Windhoek in a plane borrowed from the King of Spain, Dr. Perez de Cuellar said he had achieved all the objectives he had set himself during the Cape Town talks. The discussions had been more cordial and the South African delegation 'less reserved' than during previous encounters, he said.

The South African Foreign Minister, P. W. Botha, confirmed there had been 'complete agreement' on all outstanding matters, other than



Dr. Perez de Cuellar

Cuban troops, including an earlier South African objection that the United Nations lacked the impartiality to supervise the implementation process fairly.

Continued on page 12

Democracy advances in Peoples Republic of China

By Shu Yao

EARLIER THIS year, a non-communist economist named Qian Jiaju wrote to China's top leadership, criticizing the government for not allocating enough funds to intellectual development in planned state expenditures. "I differ with leading officials of the government planning department who put economic construction above everything else," the letter says. "The government, I think, should give priority to education or intellectual development — both prerequisites for successful economic prosperity."

His criticism provoked an immediate response: General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China wrote to Qian, saying "Your style of airing views on state affairs without mincing words deserves commendation." The Chinese government soon called a special meeting to discuss how to speed development of education, and decided to allocate more funds on it.

Qian was very much moved. Twenty years ago, when he ventured the opinion that scientists should spend 5/6 of their time every week on research instead of political study, he was criticized. Qian's experience reflects the changes that have taken place in the people's life in China over the last few years.

After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, the Chinese people, freed from the oppression of "the three big mountains" — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, have become the masters of the country and enjoyed extensive democratic rights. Hence they have shown great enthusiasm and won one success after another in socialist construction.



Deputies to the National People's Congress elect state leaders through secret ballot.

For some time, however, especially during the ten years of the chaotic "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), the scope of class struggle was exaggerated. Normal differences of views within the ranks of the people were wrongly accused of deviating from socialism and, frankly, people's democratic rights were violated.

Drawing on past experience, both positive and negative, China has made gigantic efforts since 1979 to promote democracy in order to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the people in the drive for modernization.

Quite a number of reforms have been carried out to this end. They include strengthening democratic centralism, stressing collective leadership against personal, arbitrary decisions, reducing the concentration of power in the hands of a few leaders and abolishing the system of granting lifetime leadership. Others are, directly electing deputies to the people's congresses at the country level, enlarging the powers of localities and grassroots units, and formulating an enforcing a number of laws to guarantee democracy and enlarge the rights of the people.

In 1982, China adopted its new Constitution which was drafted over a two-year period through article-by-article nationwide discussion to institutionalize and legalize the democratic rights of the people.

The Constitution proclaims in explicit terms that the fundamental objective of the Chinese people is to attain socialist modernization and to turn China into a socialist country with a high level culture and democracy. "It stipulates that power in China 'belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and local people's congresses at different levels."

The 2,978 deputies to the current National People's Congress (NPC) are elected by provincial congresses from among citizens regardless of nationality, race, sex, occupation, family background, religious belief, education, property status, or length of residence. Deputies are broadly representative, including workers, peasants, intellectuals, as well as bus drivers, street cleaners, shop assistants, and religious believers.

The NPC holds annual plenary sessions to discuss and examine state affairs. At its most recent session, deputies elected all state leaders through secret ballot and discussed the work of the government. They put forward 1,433 written proposals and letters of criticism on government work.

The NPC Standing Committee referred the proposals and criticisms to appropriate government departments for consideration and implementation. Under the law, government departments must send replies to the NPC deputies about the way proposals and criticisms are handled. Speeches and votes at NPC meetings are privileged and the deputies may not be called to account for them.

China Feature

Tour raises hopes for Namibia

Continued from page 11

But Botha emphasized his country was still 'irrevocably committed' to the removal of the Cubans as a precondition for settlement. Despite the studied avoidance of the main issue, Western diplomats said they felt encouraged that the talks had brought the elusive prospect of a Namibian settlement closer. They pointed out that Dr Perez de Cuellar's mission had removed all possible secondary obstructions, reducing the prospect of some new sticking point being raised if American efforts to resolve the Cuban issue in negotiations with Angola suddenly succeed.

This mood of revived optimism was given a further nudge later in the day when Prime Minister P.W. Botha announced 2 November as the date for a referendum on proposed reforms to the South African constitution.

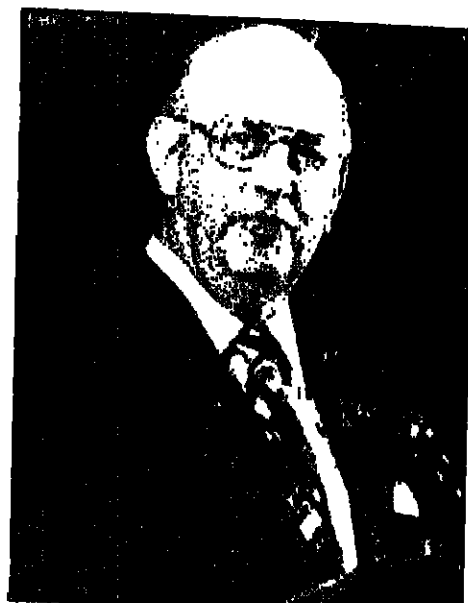
It is widely believed that the Prime Minister is reluctant to risk the unpopularity at home of a withdrawal from Namibia before completing these reforms to the apartheid system, which, though only token, are also unpopular and causing a backlash among his Afrikaner supporters.

Some people are wondering whether, if Botha can win the white-only referendum comfortably, he may feel reassured enough to take the plunge on Namibia soon after that. But too often during the six years of contact group's negotiations, hopes have risen only to be dashed by some new objections when the moment of implementation seemed at hand.

So the optimism is tinged with scepticism, and the scepticism is being fed by the fact that Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel UNITA movement, which is believed to be backed by South Africa, is waging a major offensive in Southern Angola. As many observers are pointing out, this reduces the prospect of Angola agreeing to disengage with the estimated 30,000 Cuban troops bolstering her hard-pressed army.

But Botha heatedly denied a suggestion made at a press conference this week that his country had instigated the UNITA offensive to ensure the Cubans stayed and a Namibian settlement remained blocked. "I reject that statement," he said. "We are not feeding the flames. UNITA has been fighting for the liberation of Angola for years and we are not behind it."

Dr Perez de Cuellar's visit to Namibia is the first by a UN Secretary-General to this disputed territory that has been an issue before the world since 1975.



Prime Minister Botha of South Africa

body for 35 years and which South Africa continues to administer despite the UN declaration that it does so illegally.

One of the objectives of Perez de Cuellar's tour has been to demonstrate UN impartiality and to counter South African objections that it is biased in favour of SWAPO because of General Assembly resolutions recognising the nationalist movement as 'the sole authentic voice of the people of Namibia.'

South Africa scuttled prospects of a settlement in 1980 by raising this as a last-minute objection at a 'pre-implementation' conference in Geneva.

Observer News Service

Angolan opposition strengthens

IN THE last month or so, the opposition UNITA forces, under General/ Jonas Savimbi, have been making more progress than in the past five years of desert fighting. They are marching on the capital, Luanda, and appear to have the support of the people.

IN BRIEF

● **BRUSSELS** — The Western Alliance, sensitive to the rising clamour for nuclear disarmament, has moved quickly to allay any fears that arms talks in Geneva will be slowed by the crisis over the South Korean airliner disaster. While registering outrage over the Soviet attack on the plane, with the loss of 269 lives, representatives from 14 north Atlantic Treaty Organization countries agreed over the weekend the US and Soviet negotiators should forge ahead at Geneva.

● **BERLIN** — Two East Germans managed to flee to West Berlin but a third person was apparently shot to death by communist soldiers. Western border guards said Saturday. The two men, 19 and 20, crossed the death strip under cover of darkness late Friday and reached West Berlin's Wedding district unharméd, border guards said. Witnesses reported seeing a third person in the same area wounded by five shots fired by East German guards, who later picked up a lifeless body and put it into a military vehicle.

● **LONDON** — Rain and gale-force winds lashed much of Britain and Ireland at the weekend, killing at least six people, causing heavy damage and disrupting shipping and road travel. The luxury liner QE2, returning from New York with 1,700 vacationers, was unable to dock night at the port of Southampton and dropped anchor in the English Channel.

● **MOSCOW** — Four members of Moscow's only independent peace group were arrested Monday while on their way to the British Embassy to collect a letter from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a group member told Western correspondents by telephone. Yuri Medvedkov said his wife, Olga, Mark Reizman, Sergei Rosenov and Valery Godyak were detained a short distance from the embassy. A British Embassy spokesman said the four had an appointment to pick up the letter which is Thatcher's response to the group's letter to her last June protesting the treatment of British anti-nuclear demonstrators.

● **NUREMBERG, WEST GERMANY** — West Germany's unemployment rate remained at 8.9 per cent in August despite a slight decrease in the number of jobless persons, the Federal Labour Office announced Monday. The office said the unemployment figure had eased to 2.196 million in August from 2.202 million in July, leaving the jobless rate unchanged. Josef Stiegl, president of the office, said it was the first time since 1979 that the unemployment rate declined during the traditionally high unemployment month of August.

● **BITBURG, West Germany** — Police detained 155 anti-nuclear protesters and used water cannon early to disperse hundreds of others blocking a road at Bitburg air force base, German authorities said. Meanwhile, more than 3,000 demonstrators massed outside a US army missile depot in the South German town of Mutlangen on the last day of a 72-hour blockade. German police reported no incidents at the Mutlangen demonstration, which began early Thursday at the opening of a hot autumn of protests against stationing new US nuclear missiles in West Germany.

● **ISTANBUL** — Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş plans to meet UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York this month for a review of the Cyprus problem, the semi-official Anatolia News Agency announced. Anatolia, in a dispatch from the Turkish Cypriot sector of Nicosia, the island's capital, reported that Denktaş plans a stop in Strasbourg, France, before his talks with the secretary-general in New York.

● **CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy** — Pope John Paul II on Sunday issued a new appeal for peace in Lebanon, as he recalled last week's horrible massacre of Christians that claimed up to 40 lives in the Lebanese village of Bhamra. The Pontiff spoke just one day after the Vatican's no. 2 official, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, said he sent Maronite Christian leaders a message expressing Pope John's sadness and indignation over the killings.



Margo Tadros gets down to the job



Fayzeh Haddad and Issam Nasseirat at work in the studio

Young potters follow a new direction

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to the Star

A BREAKAWAY group of young potters have recently opened their own self-financed studio, is rapidly becoming not only a place of output but a meeting place for artists and interested ceramic students.

The Amra studio is headed by Issam Nasseirat who held his own ceramic exhibition in 1981 at the Haya Arts Centre and who has participated in several others. He met up with his two co-workers Fayzeh Haddad and Margo Tadros when they came to study under him. After completing their two month course the three joined together to establish the workshop in January of this year.

They began working in earnest in April in preparation for the Jerash Festival, enjoying the freedom to explore and experiment as well as building up a commercial project which can supply the art and crafts markets of Amman.

The three have widely differing artistic backgrounds and this is reflected in the range of work they are now producing. Issam is a ceramics graduate from the Academy of Fine Arts in Baghdad and is experienced in handling clay and well versed in mixing chemical compounds and glazes. Obligated to work classical forms before developing his own, his earlier work was influenced by Assyrian, Babylonian and other ancient cultures. His predilection for large, heavy solid forms gave way to more abstract expressions but on returning to Jordan peoples' reaction to his work brought him to develop more communicative styles.

Difficulty in finding familiar clays and glazes has led him to create new colours and he works mostly in dark browns, rusks and blues which he believes have an empathy with the material. He concentrates on vases with large smooth surfaces into which he introduces Islamic and traditional motifs such as the embroidered patterns from Jordanian dresses in gentle mauves, pinks and greens. By re-fashioning old shapes and decorations he hopes people will reach through to his ideas as well as being pleased by their aesthetic forms.

Nabatean influence

Fayzeh Haddad, being an archaeology graduate from Jordan University, also shares an interest in ancient and classical forms from which she

borrows freely and translates into more modern idioms. Her most successful work is steeped in Nabatean culture using the ancient colour bases and patterns in attractive, jugs, pots and ashtrays. She is also interested in sculpture and produces figurines of local people in various scenes and situations and is responsible for the painted Arabic figures and faces on bowls and tiles.

Margo in contrast, studied industrial design in Rumania and did her thesis work in wood and glass. Her training has left her with a preference for simple shapes, abstract lines and textured surfaces in colourful combinations. She is working on simulating the appearance of wood in clay and her designs remain the most modern and removed from local influences.

The studio workshop when finally organised will be divided into workroom, showroom and sitting rooms. On first entering, visitors are free to watch the potters at work before browsing the display shelves of finished goods.

Varied production

Their products include artistic pieces as well as the many attractive functional items—heatable coloured mugs in various sizes, plain and decorated ashtrays in contemporary colours, patterned fruit bowls and dishes, plant pots and vases, teapots, tiles and revolving clay lamps that throw patterns on the wall.

There are as yet no complete collections in one design (though these could be ordered) nor a specific Amra pottery line by which the group could be identified although interest has been shown in the naturally pink based pots and dishes by local craft shops. The group's work will probably continue to be diversified, each member being keen to experiment rather than be tied to reproducing one design.

The studio is in Shmeisani but is a little difficult to find but if a visitor follows the printed map carefully he may arrive there and then be directed by the health and beauty centre nearby, as the studio has no outside sign as yet. If all goes well the group hope to expand — the installation of a second kiln is planned, lessons in ceramics will be started in October and a new workshop site is being considered outside Amman, which would leave the present pottery as a showroom only.



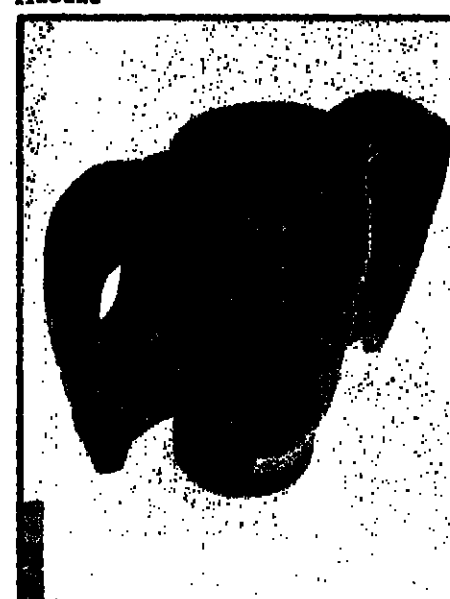
Selection of work from the studio



A Nabatean-inspired pot by Fayzeh Haddad



Figurine by Fayzeh Haddad



Work by Issam Nasseirat reflecting ancient design



Pot by Margo Tadros

JTV The 20th Century Remembered: Dean Rusk

Wednesday 7/9/83 at 9:10 on the foreign channel 14/9/83

Dean Rusk, the USA's silent secretary of state, breaks that silence in two revealing interviews with Kenneth Harris. He recalls crises (the bay of pigs, Cuban missiles, Berlin, Vietnam) in which he was a central figure, and illuminates half a century of American foreign policy.



Many people do not have access to a doctor

A guide to good medicine

Reviewed by Joyce Niles
Special to the Star

THIS IS a handbook for anyone responsible for the health of others. In clear simple terms and drawings it covers home cures and popular beliefs, sickness that are often confused, and how to examine a sick person. There are chapters on first aid, how to care for a sick person and when to seek medical help if there are changes indicating a dangerous condition.

Where There Is No Doctor
By David Werner, with 15 contributors
Hesperian Foundation, 1982

Five chapters deal with medications, when they are and are not needed, how to determine dosage and which preparation to use and how. Most of the common illnesses are covered, and attention is also given to serious diseases that need medical attention, and the many problems of the skin, eyes, teeth gums and mouth.

Information for mothers and midwives covers the menstrual period and symptoms of minor and major problems of pregnancy, childbirth, and care of the newborn. Family planning is discussed

next, followed by the health and sickness of children and of older people.

The last chapter informs of what should be included in a medicine kit for home use, or for a village or any group in an area remote from regular medical services.

A green pages section compiles the uses, dosage and precautions for the medicine referred to in the book. And there are several pages in the last of dosages blanks to give with medicine for those who cannot read, and patient reports for the responsible person to fill when sending for medical assistance.

This is interesting reading for anyone who is or will be concerned with the health of other people because it deals with situation in a straightforward manner and makes the point that the human body will generally stay healthy if given a chance. Emphasis is placed on personal hygiene, general sanitation, and good nutrition as preventative measures in maintaining health.

Warner, who gained his practical experience from working in Mexican villages, upholds the concepts that good nourishing food, bed rest and clean surroundings will cure most illnesses if given time.

Hospital is first to have all women on staff

SIDDIQA MATERNITY hospital is not unlike many small, private health care facilities that are springing up throughout Saudi Arabia, except for one thing: It is the first to be staffed entirely by women.

"While working for a government hospital I conceived the idea of opening a hospital in which all departments would be handled by women," Dr Siddiqa Kamal Pasha, namesake and technical director of the new hospital said.

In March, with the support of her physician husband, Dr Anwar Kamal Pasha, Dr Siddiqa succeeded in opening the hospital under a temporary permit issued by the Ministry of Health. The 30-bed facility is the first of its kind in the Kingdom.

The hospital's 15 nurses and 10 physicians — two Americans, two Britons and six from India and Pakistan — have delivered 181 babies since March, or an average of one per

day. All administrative, laboratory work at the hospital is by women.

As odd-man-out, Dr Anwar operates his office as manager, but not in the hospital.

Dr Siddiqa said that a woman has "distinct advantages in a maternity clinic."

She said "female patients are more at ease detailing often intimate complaints to a woman doctor."

Public response to the new facility has been "favourable," she said. It is under way to expand the maternity facility to 70 beds with delivery rooms.

Although the new maternity hospital is segregated on the inside, Dr Siddiqa said outside jobs, such as driving vehicles are done by men. (AP)



Berks/Söddeutsche Zeitung/Munich

End of road for measles

A MEASLES vaccine administered as aerosol spray in the throat could wipe disease across the world, medical experts claim.

Dr. Albert Sabin, who developed the widely used polio vaccine, said that anti-measles spray in Mexico showed 100% effective among children four months in age, and among older children.

"Measles remains a serious, common public health problem in many parts of the world, especially in countries where it occurs during the latter part of the life," Sabin and the other researchers said in a report published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

"Even though my hobby is my mother's reception for the visiting Arab children, she continued, 'I stopped it when the war broke out.'

During the ten years of war, I have been in the country only for a short period — two months to be precise. I went to Istanbul and Paris where I lived for old, traditional things, just for a time. But I wasn't happy, so I came home. But I want Lebanon to be a better place before I do any more work."

She became interested in folk dancing when she was a school girl. Her mother is from the south, and

Choreographer Nuhad Shehab

A life of dance and design

Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

FOR WHICH Lebanon should I take shows?" asked Lebanese choreographer Nuhad Shehab. She was in Jordan recently for the Arab children's programme, but she took time to speak about the damage to Lebanon's cultural life caused by years of war.

It was from there that I picked up my interest by watching shepherds. Then, in addition to my performing at school, I began to work with a group of American and German experts in the field of folklore dancing."

Rahbani "discovery"

Nuhad's story is similar to that of Fairuz' in one sense — both were "discovered" by the Rahbani brothers. "Through the experts, I met the Rahbani brothers who have a rich knowledge of folklore, and they just took me in. I benefited from their work just as much as they benefited from mine," she said.

Nuhad's skills include developing folklore dance movements, stage organization and the co-ordination of designs and colours of the wardrobe so that they do not clash on stage.

Her hobby has led her in work with Fairuz, Sabah, Wadi Asaf and other leading Arab singers in addition to organizing several festivals in Lebanon and Latin America.

Her first try in choreography turned out to be a success. "The first thing I did was the 'Mesrah Al A'om' which is folklore dances and dabkes performed on a ferry in the sea while the audience watches from the beach," she said. "The dance on the sea turned out to be a very colourful experience and brought me great prestige although we honestly did not expect it to succeed as I was just a beginner."

In 1961, she went to Brazil with Fairuz and her group. While she was there, she gave dancing lessons to the Lebanese children, as well as producing further shows and co-ordinating wardrobe. Then she was called, through the Lebanese National Tourism Council, to go to Mexico, where she produced more Lebanese folklore shows. "The supervisor of the Mexican folklore was surprised to find that I was so young, but she helped me so much," said Nuhad smiling.

Unofficial ambassador

Nuhad was then sent to Canada for the Montreal 1967 Festival. Her success led to a new saying that Lebanon was conquering Israel by her work. She gathered Lebanese university students to teach them their country's folklore.

"But they were not enthusiastic because they were ashamed of their traditions," she said. "When I made a

"Lebanese Night", in which I presented our folklore as well as our favourite dishes, the students asked me to give them another chance — they had changed their minds after seeing the publicity the show received from the press."

By then, Nuhad was known unofficially as the Lebanese ambassador in the world of culture.

In Columbia, her three groups of dancers, ranging in the ages of five to 27, presented dances as well as a fashion show of her own designing, at Bogota. The shows patronized by the Colombian president.

"I guess they liked the shows because we were invited to participate in the Colombian Army Day ceremonies," she said. "What is most important is that the shows brought the Lebanese immigrant community together and many of them were able to know their country better." Not only that, but her shows influenced the public to the point where the Lebanese way of dance was adopted by many Lebanese ceramics — which the dancers put on their heads while dancing — found a huge market there.

"It may be surprising, but the groups I trained abroad are now better than those we have at home because the former stick to our folklore," she said. "At home, a folklore is dying. It is like religion, you can't say that religion is no longer good because it is outdated. Religion and folklore never change, and it is those two things that tie people to their traditions and culture."

Education work

Other than her hobby, Nuhad works on school building projects at the ministry of education. "There is a Canadian project through which we gather land throughout Lebanon for the purpose of constructing school buildings where they are needed. But with the war, everything stopped," she said.

It was through her job that Nuhad was invited to be the supervisor of the Lebanese children who came to Jordan for the Arab children's programme. "I accepted the invitation because I wanted to see Jordan. I feel that it is close to us, not only geographically, but in traditions," she said.

"It was perfect here and I felt as if I had known the other supervisors for years. The Jordanian dabke is so emotional. During our visit to Ma'an, I saw a clear picture of the dabkes. It took all I had not to just run up and join them.

La'Loobi

(Upside down)

Method

- Boil lamb and bones in water to make stock
- While this is cooking, peel the eggplants and slice crosswise about 3 centimetres thick
- Sprinkle with salt and set aside to drain for about 15 minutes
- Pat each piece dry and fry the slices in vegetable oil until brown, then drain on paper towel
- When meat is cooked and eggplant fried, arrange first a layer of thickly sliced tomatoes on the bottom of a pan, next arrange meat and eggplant and chopped garlic over the tomatoes
- Season with salt, white pepper, dash of cloves and cinnamon and put a lid on top of these to hold in place
- Simmer for about ten minutes with a little of the stock
- Remove the plate and sprinkle uncooked rice over the top
- Measure hot stock (2 cups of stock to 1 cup rice) and pour over the rice slowly
- Cook over medium heat until liquid is absorbed, then on low heat until rice is light and fluffy, about 30 minutes
- This dish is to be turned upside down on a platter
- It holds better if it is cooked more than an hour early and kept warm with a blanket wrapped around the pan
- When you are ready to serve, turn it out and top it with browned pine nuts.

Ingredients

- 3 chunks lamb stew meat plus a few bones
- 1 large eggplant or equivalent quantity of cauliflower
- 1 medium tomatoes
- 1 clove garlic
- 1 cup long grain rice



Community health workers in Maharashtra State, India, take a blood sample from a child suspected to be suffering from malaria. (Photo: WHO/AS Kochar)

But the auxiliary nurse midwives are not adequately prepared to handle emergencies, nor do they have the equipment. They are already responsible for many health activities, and may find it difficult to provide curative care as well. The only solution is to maintain high standards of recruitment, and to reinforce their technical training through constant training and retraining. Rural women, especially, need health centres at their doorsteps, including even emergency services.

Care at the doorstep

By Nirmala Murthy

DESPITE GOVERNMENT efforts to improve India's primary health services, medical care is not reaching women

Up to the age of 50, Indian women have a consistently higher death rate than men. Rural women in particular do not seek prompt medical treatment, and the country's health care system does not encourage them to do so.

A study conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, found that the ratio of men to women patients at primary health care centres is five to one. (This excludes the women attending maternal and child health clinics, which are usually staffed by auxiliary nurse midwives, not doctors.)

So far, most studies have pointed to the inaccessibility of health centres. But women do not go even to nearby primary centres and sub-centres.

The community health worker scheme, which was specifically designed to bring health services to women and children, has failed to reach the women. More than 90% of the health workers are men, and they treat more men than women. The health workers are supposed to screen patients, and refer serious cases in good time to the health centre or hospital. But in practice, especially for women, the system does not work.

Misconceptions

The doctors at the primary health care centres have several misconceptions about the women. For instance, they commonly believe that the women will not want to consult male doctors, and would rather send their husbands to collect medicines for them. But, in fact, the centres staffed by women see as few women patients as those staffed by men.

The doctors also say that "women are more resistant to disease", and fall sick less often than

men. The truth is that the women have more household responsibilities, and, out of ignorance, they neglect their own illnesses until they are too sick to go to a health centre. Often, too, they are dependent on others in the family to get them needed medical attention, which typically delays visits to the doctor.

The women clearly need health care at their doorsteps, providing drastic curative measures. Since the women patients are unlikely to seek out doctors and nurses, they should seek out the patients. At present, field health care staff have a preventive role not a curative one. Auxiliary nurse midwives, for instance, are often instructed not to provide medicines, but only antenatal care and family planning advice. For medicines, women must go to the centres.

Dangerous dichotomy

This dichotomy between prevention and cure is bad for the women. Since the centres are either inconveniently located, or closed in the hours when the women are free, and because they are ill-equipped to deal with serious cases, the women depend on local healers and "injectionists".

How can the health services be made more responsive to women's needs, given that women do not seek help on time? Simply expanding the present system is of no use. The health system should have a mechanism to encourage women to seek early help, and also the ability to handle medical emergencies in the field.

This requires a change of attitude among doctors and other health care staff: both men and women, who will have to realise that it is not enough to treat only the patients who come to them. They will have to identify the women who are ill, persuade them and their families to get help, and if necessary help the patient get to the doctor.



All Things Considered

Joyee Abu Jassar

Paths

(ONCE I visited a garden overgrown with wild oats, thistles and brambles. At first glance it was an unkempt place, disordered, without any signs of organisation. But as I looked closer at the tangle of natural growth I discovered dusty lines that seemed to divide this wilderness into different sections, cutting through the grasses.

Where had these lines come from? I sat for a while puzzling over this apparent attempt to bring order to this chaos. Then a cat jumped over the wall, pausing on top of it to glance to the right and left, and then descend into the tangle. With tail held high this feline picked its way through the overgrowth, revealing the origin and purpose of the mysterious lines.

They were paths. Paths for cats. Some feline explorer had braved the tangle to break a way through and his numerous fellows were following in his footsteps. It was the easiest thing for them to do, to follow were the first cat had trod. But cats aren't the only creatures that do this.

We humans are also very fond of paths, aren't we? Not only the footpaths that we find when we practice that ancient art of walking, but paths of different kinds and natures.

The first of the paths is the way in which we live. As we mature and join in the adult world of our own particular culture we are taught the many "paths" that we must follow...how to behave, what to wear, eat, what sort of house and car and furniture we should have. And perhaps these are the easiest paths to follow because they are mainly external to our being.

A more subtle path is the way that we interact with those around us. From childhood we are taught to judge the people around us and to accept or reject them according to certain criteria — more "paths". And we learn to do this automatically as we grow so that by the time we reach adulthood these responses have become automatic and we proceed without questioning, trotting along the right paths.

But most subtle of all is the way we have been taught to view our very selves by the people around us. And how often do we accept these externally derived perceptions of ourselves? And to what extent have we acquiesced to those judgements?

How many of us have taken the time and effort to look inside of ourselves to find what is truly there? Who among us really knows himself? How many of us would dare to search the unknown reaches of our inner selves and to know what is really there? Do we dare? Or are we afraid of what we might find?

It is much easier to follow the well-trod paths that have already been beaten out for us, like those cats that ran through the tangled garden, avoiding the wild parts by following the smooth paths. They wouldn't get scratched by the brambles and thorns if they stayed on the paths. They wouldn't become lost or confused if they stuck to the familiar ways, would they. But then again they would never discover anything new either.

Each one of us has the choice of sticking to the familiar paths or to strike out into unfamiliar territory. Staying on the known path does have the advantage of security, safety, shielding us from the things we do not know. But it is only when we leave the smooth path that we can discover the wonders that are hidden from the mundane.

Would you believe it?

A LEBANESE railway worker with no faith in banks recently stuffed his life savings of £6,500 into the mattress of his child's cot. A hungry sheep ate the mattress, a meal which it obviously relished. Returning home, the railway worker took in the scene with horror, but without despair. He slaughtered the sheep, extricated the notes, washed them as well as he could and took them to the bank. The bank gave him new notes for all the unchewed ones he handed in.

SPANISH POLICE found a new use for the breathalyser when they took it into the Seville bull ring. The public in Spain's second most important bull ring could not believe their eyes when apprentice bull fighter Curro Ortuno, staggered into the ring, kicked off his shoes and waved a distinctly unsteady red cap at the bull. The police breathalyser showed that Curro was well over the legal limit, even for driving a car, let alone facing a fighting bull.

A PIGEON that flew a recordbreaking 6,000 miles from Britain to Canada by mistake refuelled on milk and brandy then flew home first class on an Air Canada jet. "When the pigeon arrived in Canada it was in a pitiful state, it was reduced to a breast bone and two wings", said owner Jack Roberts, who met the bird from the plane. "Bob Ballina, who lives in Thunder Bay, Ontario, gave it brandy and milk and nursed him back to health."

Just Between Us

Yaqoub Salim



Professional help

IT'S DEPRESSING to think how, with a little professional help, some of life's biggest problems could have been easily avoided. We are always hearing about those teenage kleptomaniacs, incompatible spouses, incurable manic depressives and morose world leaders who would have been so much better off if they had had access to a qualified therapist or counsellor at the right time.

Unfortunately in many cases a family can't afford that help, doesn't know about it or doesn't care. Therapy just doesn't exist in some places, which is probably why there is such a high incidence of car-baiting among the primitive natives living in the wild uncharted reaches of suburban America, for instance.

Apart from such personal violence, the consequences can attain tragic proportions. In fact, I shudder to think of all that a qualified chiropractor could have done for Achilles as he lay nursing his wounded pride. The Greeks and Trojans would have been spared those 10 years of misery, and future university students would not have had to plod for months through weighty Homeric epics.

It's obvious that marriage counsellors could have done a great deal to help ease the flow of history. A professional adviser might not have been able to stop the eating of the forbidden fruit by the primeval pair; but by being there at the right time he probably could have prevented Eve from taking all the blame for a bite that was, after all, taken by Adam.

The possibilities are endless. If only Transcendental Meditation had been around in Caesar's day, that feeling of inner peace could have dispelled Brutus' unsatisfied ambition. Come to think of it, a good dietitian's advice would have got rid of Cassius' lean and hungry look, and at the end we might have heard Julius Caesar say instead of "et tu", "Tea for two, Brutus!"

Young people have been troublemakers throughout history, and their elders still haven't quite got the hang of putting them in their place. It's no sure thing, but maybe the violent conflicts between the Capulets and the Montagues could have been curbed by a few extra periods at school imposed on the hot-blooded young men of those clans. Romeo and Juliet themselves, come to think of it, could have done with a little better drug counselling.

Perhaps Ivan the Terrible wouldn't have been quite so terrible if he had had the chance to spend an hour on the couch every week. Elizabeth I and Mary Queen of Scots would surely have carried on their relationship less violently if there had been a responsible women's group in which they could discuss their problems. Even Alexander the Great could have benefited from a group; the stories say that he seemed to drink a bit too much towards the end of his life.

Some of the greatest political upheavals in history could probably have been avoided if only the leaders had made some very small changes in their actions. Wouldn't the French proletariat have calmed down a bit if Marie Antoinette had thought to say "Let them eat Valium?"

Well, next time around we'll know better.



Business was brisk on opening day

Bazaar is fun in a good cause

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

It seems that whenever teenagers come together they manage to stimulate an atmosphere of life and excitement. This was certainly the case at the opening of the Catholic Society bazaar in Jebel Luwbedeh on Saturday.

The 50 teenage members of the society were there selling their own handwork and customers quickly clustered around to buy. Baby prams and toddlers were always underfoot as parents and grandparents were deciding what to buy and the teenagers were such good salesmen their own mothers would be proud of them, although somewhat surprised.

The five-day bazaar, which was opened by Monsignor Saleem Sayagh, Bishop of Amman, took place after a month's preparation. One group had made straw baskets and delicate cloth

flowers, others made ceramic statues and pictures, crocheted tablecloths, blankets and baby clothes. To give the bazaar a final touch, children's books, wooden statues, plants, readymade dresses and cosmetics were also on sale.

Father Farouk Bassir, the bazaar organizer, told the Star when teenagers do something so worthwhile with their summer vacation time they sanctify their souls. He said that part of the proceeds of the bazaar will go to church charities and part to the teenagers.

"This is the first time that we have held such a bazaar," said 17 year old Issam Hundal, an unofficial organizer who did most of the pricing and distributed the work among the teenagers. "We did not expect the bazaar to be so big with so many people coming," he added, "Yet it is working out very well."

Rajid Sami, 16 years old, made most of the straw baskets and the col-

ourful, delicate cloth flowers took a handmade straw basket, its flowers apart to see how he made," he said. "Then I began my own flowers and baskets how he felt when most of the sold, he smiled, saying "Yes, that tells me how well he made."

14 years old Sula Samir chatted most of the baby clothes during the bazaar worked at a popular ceramics stall. "I went to my work and everyone sold, especially when my friends and did a lot of the buying."

"I'm glad that the bazaar went well," said Linda Kahla, "I decided to hold our own bazaar, went to another one which was well organized and did not enough pretty things. And I added, "being here is a lot of fun."

• If Jerusalem Star readers notice a new eloquence from reporter Lella Deeb in the coming weeks there is a good reason — she has just returned from a trip to Ireland during which she kissed the famous Blarney Stone.

Lella was in Ireland at the invitation of the Irish Dairy Board and in five busy days managed to visit Dublin, Cork, and the small town of Millstreet, where she saw a horse jumping competition which included Libyan and Kuwaiti competitors.

She says her trip to the emerald isle though very busy, went remarkably smoothly. This was due, she says, to the efforts of Irish Dairy Board Regional Managers Gerry Maynes and Dave Hutcheson, who visited Amman earlier this year, and to the Board's public relations staff Pat O'Donoghue, Maureen Hussey and Margaret Moran.



Lella Deeb. "Sent forth with the gift of eloquence"

One special highlight of the visit to Bunratty Castle in Limerick brought with it the pleasures of a fifteenth century banquet with generous serving meal and an accompaniment of traditional Irish music.

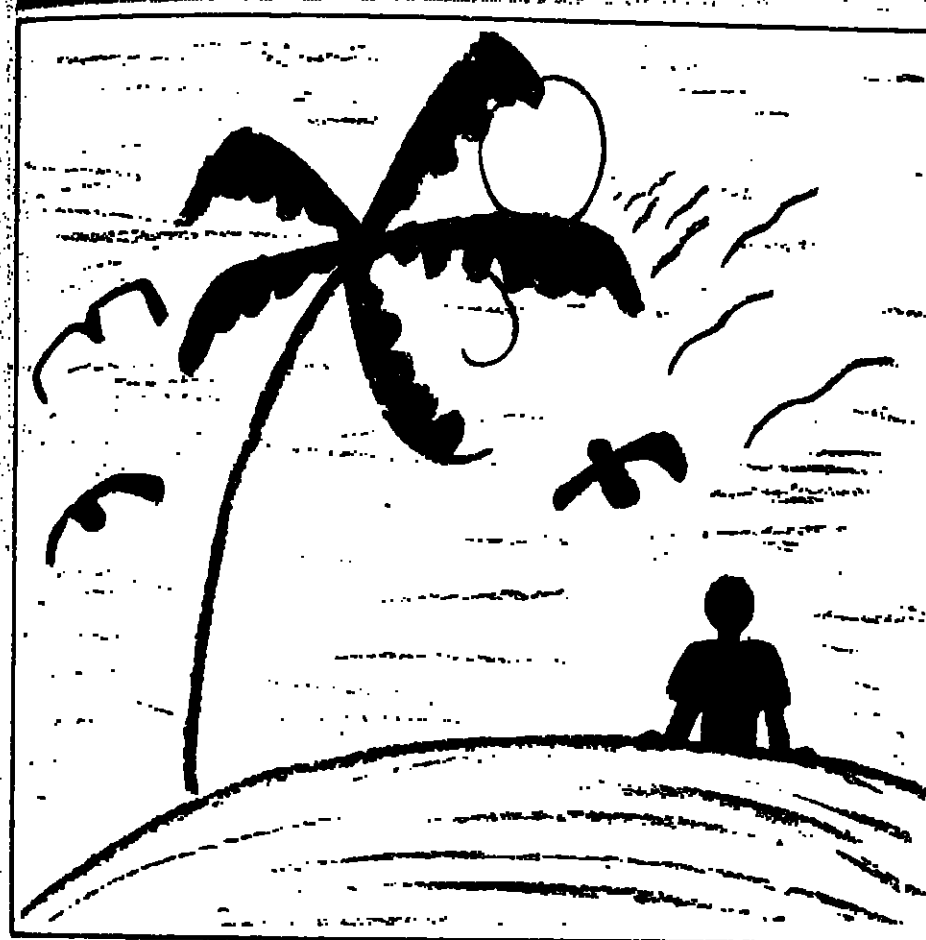
• One compensation for the summer must be the upsurge in cultural activity around town. The Gallery starts off its new season Tuesday, 13 September with an exhibition of work by Layla Haddad.

Art lovers already familiar with Layla's work done for the Prince of Amman at the Hayya Arts Centre will have the chance to see her latest collection of bronze sculptures, clay sketches and clay figures.

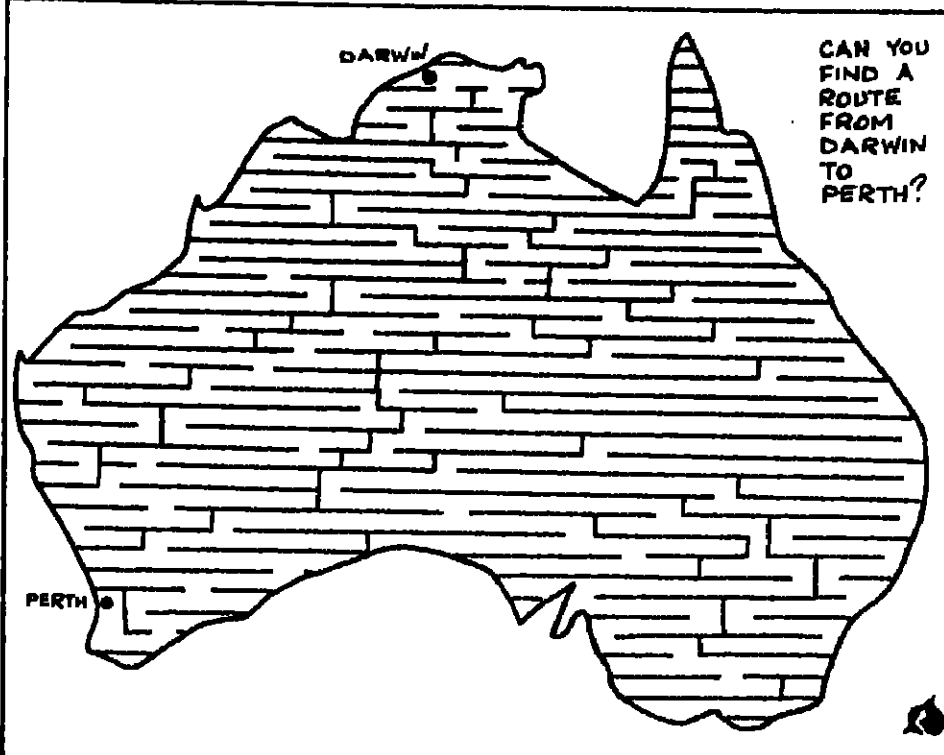
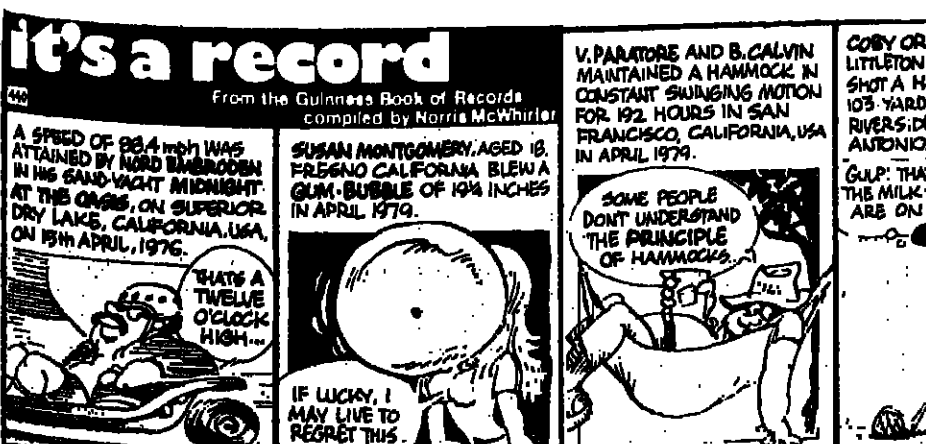
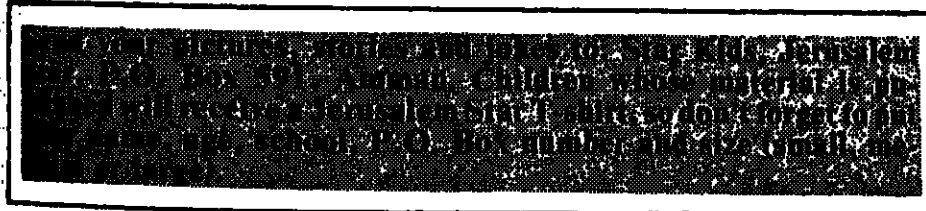


8 September

PICTURE POINT



Deema Nuri Shafiq seems to be remembering her summer holidays with this tranquil drawing. Deema is 15 years old and attends the Zein Al Sharaf School.



Calling all young artists



The 1984 Shankar's International Children's Competition is now underway. The competition is open to all children below the age of 16. There is no entry fee and you can paint, draw or write on whatever is of interest to you.

All entries should have your full name, boy or girl, date of birth, nationality, full address, subject of entry and a certificate from your parent or guardian that it is your original and unaltered work done in 1983.

Paintings and drawings can be in any medium except black lead pencil and should be no less than 30cm x 40cm.

Entries should be sent to:

The Secretary
Shankar's International Children's Competition
Nehru House
4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi 110002
INDIA

For copies of the competition rules, or for more information, you can contact Mr. K.S. Bhandary at the Indian Embassy, telephone 37262.



CALENDAR

Films

The American Centre presents "Heaven Can Wait" (1 hr. 41 min) starring Warren Beatty and Julie Christie
Thursday 8 September at 8.00 pm
Sunday 11 September at 8.00 pm
Monday 12 September at 7.00 pm

The French Cultural Centre presents "Violette et Francois" starring Isabella Adjani, Jacques Dutronc and Lea Massari.
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 9, 10, 11 September at 7.30 pm

The British Council presents "Return to the Marshes", a recent BBC film about the Marsh Arabs of Southern Iraq.
Tuesday 13 September at 6.30 pm

The BBC series "Making of Mankind", part 6 "Settling Down"
Wednesday 14 September at 6.30 pm

Ballet

The Royal Cultural Centre presents the "Leningrad State Ballet"
Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday 10, 11, 12, 13 September at 8.00 pm

Exhibitions

The French Cultural Centre presents "5 Villes Nouvelles", an exhibition on the development of five new towns on the outskirts of Paris
Tuesday 13 September onwards

The Allen Gallery presents an exhibition of sculpture by Layla Haddad
Tuesday 13 September until Tuesday 20 September

Field Trip

The Friends of Archaeology are organizing a trip to Khirbet Es-Sanva, Meet at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre, Third Circle.
Friday 9 September at 8.30 am.

sport

Zamalek conquers Jazira, Al Ahli

AMMAN (Star) — The Egyptian football team Zamalek who were in Amman at the weekend won all the two matches played with Jordanian clubs.

In the first match with Al Jazira on Friday, Zamalek won narrowly by a lone goal. The match itself was played in honour of Talib Iznigian, a star player of Jazira who officially retired from active football on that day.

Soon after kick off, Zamalek took control of the game for almost the first 20 minutes. With support from thousands of their sympathisers who crowded the stadium it looked like a goal harvest for the Egyptians.

Jazira however managed to beat back the Zamalek attack thus making the play balanced. In the 44th minute the goal came. A Zamalek attacker made a threatening move toward goal. He was brought down just outside the penalty box. The referee awarded Zamalek an indirect free kick. Skipper Jafar found a gap in the human wall formed by Jazira's defence and shot through it, beating the goalkeeper.

When play resumed both teams put up nice performances with Jazira looking for the equaliser while Zamalek attempted increase the tally.



Farouk Jafar skipper of Zamalek beats two Al Ahli defenders with a header to score the second goal for his side.

In the second match played Sunday, Zamalek trounced Al Ahli 3-0. The Egyptians made light work of Al Ahli scoring all the three goals in the first half.

Zamalek is one of the Egypt's top three football clubs. The other two are El Ahly and Arab Contractors. These two teams are the current holders of the Africa Clubs Cup and African Cup Winners Cup respectively. Zamalek has since left for home.

National team off to Qatar

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordan national football team left for Qatar Monday night to play with the Qatar national side on Thursday. The match is one of the Olympic Games soccer qualifying series. From Qatar, the team will go to Kuwait to play one friendly match there.

Swimming festival for the military

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordan Military Sports Council is organising a swimming festival for the military at the Amman Crown Hotel on Thursday at 10 am. It is under the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker. Other top government officials are expected to attend the festival.

Ninth Mediterranean Games open

CASABLANCA (Agencies) — The ninth Mediterranean Games got underway Sunday with the first four swimming events and the first record of the two-week 'mini Olympics' involving 16 countries bordering the Mediterranean sea.

The Games were officially opened by King Hassan of Morocco amid great fanfare. As expected the French and the Italian athletes dominated most of the events.

On Monday Egypt defeated France in volleyball by three games to two. France took the gymnastics trophy while Turkey's Linton Erdogan won the 52 kilograms weightlifting competition beating the Lebanese and Tunisian challengers. The weightlifting competition in the 56 kilograms category was won by Greek's Kapsianis.

In another development a West German company hired by the Moroccan government to handle the task of providing results of the athletic competition has caused great concern among the athletes and the organizers of the games. The company, Wigo-Dat's computers have been putting out wrong results and timings which also come in late.

Among the most irate are the hundreds of journalists who depend heavily on such results particularly as the games are spread out among five Moroccan cities.

The company is reported to have charged \$2 million for its services. The official Moroccan News Agency (MAP) has criticised the contract saying it could have taken half that sum and do a better job.

Mr. Wilhelm Gerner, president of the Cologne-based Wigo-Dat, confirmed that there

have been enormous problems. "I think we are the best system in the world," said Gerner, adding that the five-year-old Wigo-Dat company had provided results services for many of the world's major sporting events in such places as Milan, Grenoble, Zurich and Munich.

The Moroccans, who put an enormous amount of work into organizing the games, built or renovated numerous sports facilities and spent precious millions, were promised a system that would provide results within 15 minutes after the end of an event. "We wanted to do it too well," said one official closely connected to the organizing committee. The official also said that most of the organizing committee's directors were opposed to bringing in outsiders and suggested that the matter was pushed through after some money had delicately changed hands.

For his part, Gerner put most of the blame on inadequate telephone lines provided by the Moroccan Post and Telephone service and continuing power failures which have knocked out Wigo-Dat's computer in the main stadium.

Amman Little League baseball on Friday

AMMAN (Star) — The Amman Little League baseball begins on Friday at the American Community School at 9 am. According to the organizers, over 300 children will participate in the competition.



COLOGNE, West Germany — French pole-vaulter Pierre Quinon set a new world record in the sport when he cleared the bar at 5.82 metres. The previous record of 5.81 metres was held by the Soviet Vladimir Pollakov. Picture shows Quinon on his way to make his record jump.

Fun And Fitness

Over the years experts in physical fitness have responded to thousands of questions about how to get in shape. The majority of the questions can be answered by repeating the most common questions. The next columns will answer these most frequently asked questions.

Which is the best exercise? There is no best exercise. In any programme of exercise and fitness, most people should try to accomplish three things: Increase flexibility, develop strength and improve cardiovascular endurance. To do so an individual must stretch and bending exercises, aerobically or exercise machines and select from a range of exercises that improve cardiovascular endurance. The latter exercises include: fast walking, jogging, bicycling, swimming, skating and ballroom dancing. Bicycling is also good, as is tennis if you are good at it to keep the ball in play.

How often should I exercise? The American Academy, in its Total Health and Fitness Plan, recommends a minimum of three times a week, especially when you first start a programme. After you get in shape, four or five days a week are OK. Any more than five times a week is not recommended for the general public. Psychologically it has been found that most people can handle three days a week with the most consistency and enjoyment. Research shows less than three days a week contribute greatly to fitness and health might increase one's chances for injury. Conversely, exercising more than five times a week, unless you are a competitive athlete, can also lead to injuries because of fatigue and overuse of various joints and the activity.

How long should I exercise? Again, specialists suggest that exercise with a heart rate in the appropriate training zone should be for a minimum of 20 minutes. It will benefit the cardiovascular system. Most fitness classes are one hour long, with 15 minutes for warm-up, stretching and flexibility; 15 minutes of strength exercises; 20 minutes walking or jogging; and 10 minutes cool-down and stretching exercises. Research has shown this to be an effective schedule.

It should be stressed, once again, that anyone embarking on a programme of physical exercise should get both a check-up and clearance by a physician.

Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week Commencing September 8th, 1983

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

News which you may have been waiting for concerning a member of your family should now arrive this week, and have a calming effect. A social arrangement may be postponed at rather short notice, but you will thoroughly enjoy the substituted entertainment. In your working life, this is a most rewarding week, and you can count on much co-operation from colleagues to make most of your plans work out successfully.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

Fortright speaking on your part should do much to clear up a misunderstanding with a member of the opposite sex, and result in a closer bond. Your mind will be full of good ideas during this coming week, and a superior at work will be most impressed by your originality. You will find that this week is a favourable one in most directions, so by trying hard, you should be able to achieve most of what you set out to do.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

You may have been worrying slightly over a rift between you and a dear one, but the indications are that you should come together again this coming week. You may find yourself having to smooth over a disagreement between two close friends around mid-week, but this will be worthwhile. You should be able to clear up a slight domestic bother by bringing things right into the open, and having a discussion with a relative.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

You will find that there will be a good deal of wisdom in the advice which you may receive from friends during this week, and you would be well advised to listen carefully. Although you may not be feeling at your very best this week, do try to be extra diplomatic as it is very important for your future. Try not to allow a personal problem to dominate your mind this week.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

A lucky financial break seems to be in store for you, and you should now be able to afford some extra treats. Where social affairs are concerned, there should be an added sparkle, due to the presence of someone new to your circle. You would be advised not to throw your hand in if you are unsuccessful at first in a new venture, for the indications are that there will be a second chance in the very near future.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

Some of your plans may have to be altered slightly this coming week, owing to the unexpected visit of a very dear person. You could find that a friend is trying to interfere with your routine, so you will need to have a lot of patience with them. A relative's good advice may be quite a help to you regarding a friendship that has proved to be rather disappointing.

Thursday 8 September

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your career is concerned, this will be a year of opportunity and success in the financial field. There should be very few worries about income if you have made the most of recent changes.

On the emotional side, there is a good deal ahead of you. Whatever your age or circumstances, there should be some exciting romantic experiences, but don't be possessive or jealous. Allow your loved ones to have freedom.

The number nine will be lucky for you next month. The year ahead will bring for both young and old, a very gay round of social activities, and a feeling of contentment with life.

Your health will benefit most if you take more care as far as diet is concerned. Taken all round, this is going to be a most eventful year.

Friday 9 September

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your health is concerned, you should not get over-tired, and don't let your nerves rule you, and there is no reason why you should not be 100 per cent fit.

Personal problems which have been causing you quite a lot of anxiety lately should be straightened out during the next month. Someone very close to you may arouse your impatience because of what seems to you, their exaggerated cautiousness, but in the end, you will both come to the same decision.

Continued happiness can be expected in love relationships, especially if you restrain from any domineering tendencies. Although you do not anticipate it, a friend will do you a good turn just at the beginning of next month.

Saturday 10 September

Birthday Greetings to You. Much good luck appears to be in store for you, starting with a surprise financial windfall, and for the next six months at least, almost all aspects of your life are favoured, particularly where a firm new friendship is concerned.

A close relative may cause you some anxiety during the latter part of the year, and responsibility could fall on your shoulders at a rather inopportune time.

Romance is likely to bring some big changes in your life after the winter period, and there will be freedom from the anxiety you have been feeling lately.

The hard work you have been putting into your career during the last year is going to pay off large dividends during the next six months.

8 September 1983

Birthday Information Charts

Monday 12 September

Birthday Greetings to You. Your health should be really excellent during this coming year, but don't allow old worries to get you down, and affect your nerves.

In two month's time, you will start a very important project, which will have a very beneficial affect on your income, and will put you on a new path.

Where your social life is concerned, the coming year should be remarkably successful, with many new friendships indicated as your circle widens.

For the eligible ones amongst you, marriage is likely during this coming year. A deep romance is indicated, but care should be taken in the early stages.

Tuesday 13 September

Birthday Greetings to You. Travel and romance appear to be linked for you during this coming year, and it is most likely that the young and eligible ones will be engaged or married by their next anniversary.

Family problems may fall on your shoulders, but you will not regret any efforts you make, and the responsibility will be eased around winter time, when another person will take over.

Financially, the money situation should become quite a lot easier, as earnings are likely to increase to some extent.

Where social activities are concerned, life will be very gay for the next two months. You will enjoy making new friends, and one of these is likely to do you an unexpected favour.

Wednesday 14 September

Birthday Greetings to You. If you are ambitious prepare to work very hard in order to gain it, and then you will succeed and have no more worries.

Family ties may cause you some difficulty around February time, but with your diplomatic management, annoying arguments should be avoided. Don't accuse a member of your family of causing trouble without having your facts right.

Your financial position could be just a little uneven to begin with, but good times are ahead, and by your next anniversary, you will be more secure than ever before.

In your personal life, your relationship with someone very close to you will now go on a much firmer footing, and for the eligible ones, will be completed with the sound of wedding bells.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 27

PEANUTS

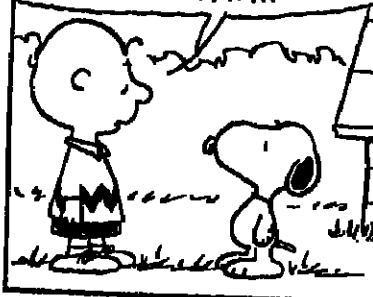
featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ



I DON'T
KNOW ABOUT
YOU...



YOU'RE BEGINNING TO LOOK
MORE LIKE A BOWLING
PIN EVERY DAY...



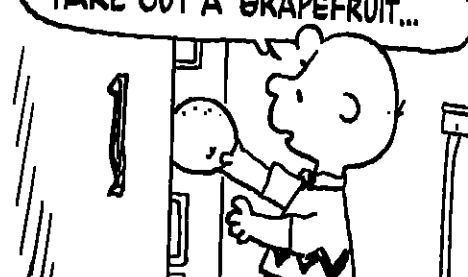
I'M GOING TO PUT
YOU ON A
GRAPEFRUIT DIET!



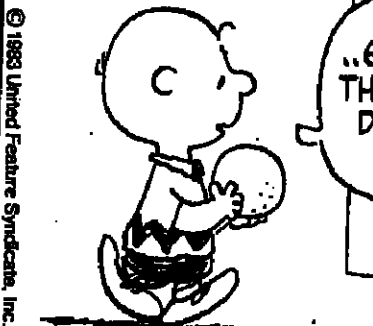
THIS WILL BE GOOD FOR BOTH
OF US...I WON'T HAVE TO USE
A CAN OPENER ANYMORE...



WHEN IT'S SUPPERTIME, ALL I'LL HAVE
TO DO IS GO TO THE REFRIGERATOR,
TAKE OUT A GRAPEFRUIT...



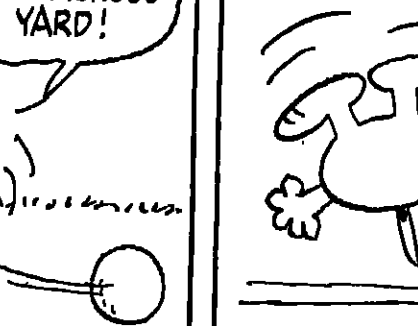
GO OUT
THE BACK
DOOR...



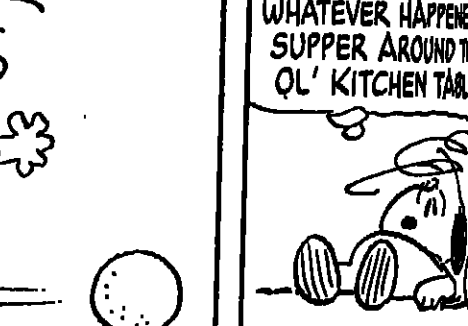
AND BOWL IT ACROSS
THE YARD!



WHATEVER HAPPENS
SUPPER AROUND THE
OL' KITCHEN TABLE



THIS BOWL CONTAINS 100
PERCENT OF YOUR MINIMUM
DAILY REQUIREMENTS OF
PRACTICALLY
EVERYTHING!



SO DIG IN AND
ENJOY!..
ENJOY!



Hi! YOU ARE JUST ABOUT
TO ENJOY A DELICIOUS
BOWL OF KRISPY
YUMMIES!



IT HAS NO SUGAR
ADDED, AND NO
PRESERVATIVES!



I LIKED IT BETTER WHEN
THEY JUST SAID, "SNAP,
CRACKLE, POP!"



JUST BEFORE DAWN, CHAKA SILENTLY SLAYS ONE OF THE MERCENARIES AND CLAIMS FIRST BLOOD IN THE BATTLE TO COME!



SILENTLY TARZAN ENTERS THE MERCENARIES CAMP
WHILE THE ENEMY SLEEPS. THE APEMAN PLUGS THE
BARRELS OF THEIR RIFLES.



MUVRIO'S PARTY TAKE UP THEIR POSITIONS HIGH IN THE
VOLCANO'S MOUTH.



MUVRIO SEES THE SON HE HAS DISOWNED. A NAME ES-
CAPES HIS LIPS THAT HE SWORE NEVER AGAIN TO UTTER.



INSIDE THE CAVERN,
TARZAN TAKES THE
ENEMY'S REMAINING
AUTOMATIC WEAPONS.
BUT MUSTAPHA WAKES
WITH THE DAWN!



GARFIELD



CATCH THAT
MOUSE!



GARFIELD WHY DON'T YOU EAT
MICE LIKE OTHER CATS?



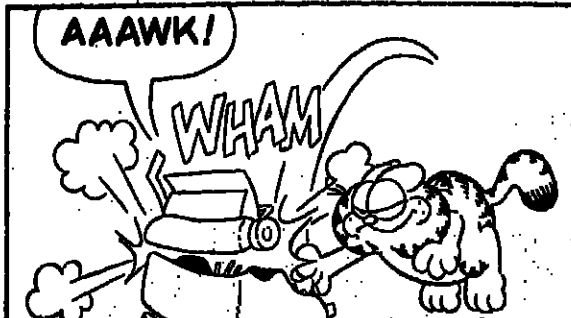
I DON'T LIKE TO
HURT MICE. HOW
CAN I GET THAT
THROUGH YOUR
THICK SKULL?



Dear Jon: The mice and I have an
agreement. They don't bug me and I
don't bug them. Therefore, I will
never hurt mice...signed,
GARFI*



TICK
TICK
TICK



AAAWK!



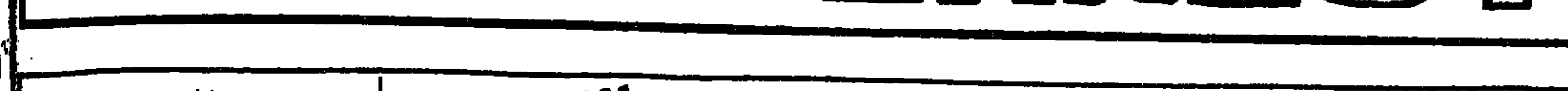
THE KEY
MUST BE
STUCK



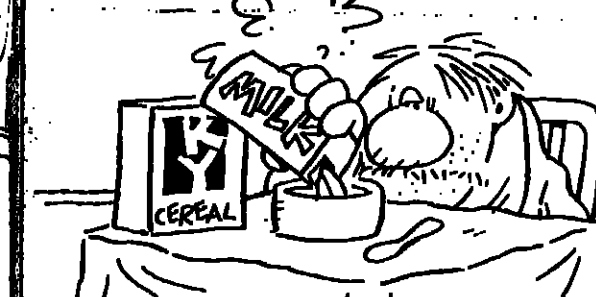
SORRY ABOUT
THAT, FELLA



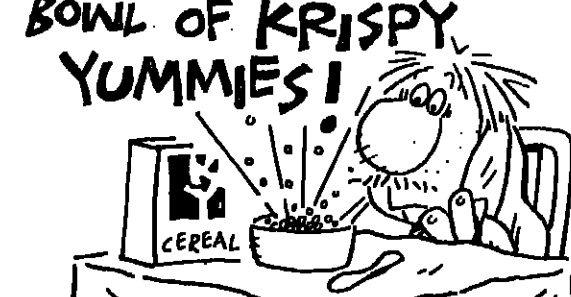
FRANK AND ERNEST



THIS BOWL CONTAINS 100
PERCENT OF YOUR MINIMUM
DAILY REQUIREMENTS OF
PRACTICALLY
EVERYTHING!



SO DIG IN AND
ENJOY!..
ENJOY!



IT HAS NO SUGAR
ADDED, AND NO
PRESERVATIVES!



I LIKED IT BETTER WHEN
THEY JUST SAID, "SNAP,
CRACKLE, POP!"



The cinema corner

IT COULD be a typical police hunt for a missing witness in winter Paris, but it is not. "Last known address" (1969) carries a significant message and a haunting question: What is the use of putting great effort in to keeping a criminal in jail if in the process more victims will fall and more crimes will be committed?

Jose Giovanni, the French director and a famous author of a number of police and thriller stories, leaves the condemnation to us. He chooses to show us the exact and tedious process by which Inspector Marsou (Lino Ventura) and his young assistant played by Marlene Joubert find a missing witness, Mr. Marlan, and his eight-year-old daughter who have spent five years evading the police for fear of retaliation by the criminal's men.

Giovanni's film, shown Monday night by the Cinema Club at the Royal Cultural Centre, is very realistic in terms of motion and scenes. Most of the days are dull, Paris is not the romantic city but the ordinary crowded suburban town and the Inspector is not your usual police hero but a man who has spent over 20 years in this profession and knows how to do his job. Giovanni uses the assistant, a young and naive woman from Leon who sought adventure in policework, to portray how an outsider feels as he or she discovers the gloomy reality of the system.

People are victims in Giovanni's film. The Inspector is a victim of his own profession that makes him a tough man with a mysterious mentality, while we encounter others who are both victimisers and victims of their education, fate, loyalty and like Marlan, the witness, a victim of what they saw. They are lonely, isolated and some of them escape to a world of fantasy.

An interesting psychological phenomenon is conjured up by Giovanni with the intimate relationship that develops between pursuer and pursued. By the end of the film when Marlan is finally found the Inspector and his assistant, and also the viewers, know a lot about him; how he feels, his fears, his helplessness and his burning dream of living obscurely for the sake of his deprived daughter.

Giovanni played on this psychological feeling to build up for his final scenes. After Marlan delivers his testimony all the attention that was given to him suddenly evaporates. He is no longer

ON THE SMALL SCREEN

A NOTABLE thing about Jordan Television is that most of the programmes shown on it seem to attract little or no advertising. For viewers accustomed to the commercialised programming of, say, the United States, this can inspire a feeling of relief, or else a strange disquiet.

There's something wrong, the inexperienced observer is likely to tell himself. Surely there must be some advertising; this is supposed to be a free enterprise country! You get the sneaking suspicion that all that advertising is going to hit you, sooner or later, whether you like it or not.

And sure enough, there it comes, right in the middle of the evening's featured presentation — "Dallas" or the feature film. The luckless viewer is subjected to, by actual count, at least eight tuneless jingles in a row.

In some enlightened countries, I've heard, this is a deliberate policy: a half-hour each evening is set aside for strictly commercial programming, which is usually the best produced and most popular half hour. But that's different from a string of commercials plunked right in the middle of the show without rhyme or reason, often cutting a sentence in half — while during the rest of the programme we encounter commercial breaks prepared specially by the producer and completely ignored by JTV ("Ta-da, ta-da... Dallas will return in a moment." "Ta-da, ta-da, DALLAS!")

This maladjustment also leads to all the strange little gaps that are always appearing, to be filled by pictures of flowers or the JTV studio ("Quick, go get a picture of a flower!"), or when they are longer, by Canadians and Germans telling us how wonderful their technology is. Do we need all this?

protected and he is left alone with his daughter — this time exposed to the criminal's men — in the streets and parks of Paris.

Martan's execution was beautifully filmed. He is stabbed in the park by a passerby, who continues to walk at ease away from the dying man. Giovanni has illustrated the inhumanity of the system and the people who serve it. Martan was a symbol for the people who had to be sacrificed so "Justice" could be done!

Sherif & Sakr

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 6: Foreign programme

Programming on Jordan Television is subject to change without notice.

	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WED
6:00	Varietes	5:30 Film	Juventus: La Village Dans les Nuages	5:30 Telefilm	Documentaire	Faillition (Freres)	Documentaire
6:30	Varietes	Documentaire	Juventus: Plage	Dances	Magazine Sportif	Juventus: Jetons	Aujourd'hui en France
7:00	Varietes	Documentaire	Juventus: Plage	Dances	Magazine Sportif	Juventus: Jetons	Aujourd'hui en France
7:30	Varietes	Documentaire	Juventus: Plage	Dances	Magazine Sportif	Juventus: Jetons	Aujourd'hui en France
7:45	Varietes	Documentaire	Juventus: Plage	Dances	Magazine Sportif	Juventus: Jetons	Aujourd'hui en France
8:00	Varietes	Documentaire	Juventus: Plage	Dances	Magazine Sportif	Juventus: Jetons	Aujourd'hui en France
8:30	Three's Company	Tales of the Unexpected	M.A.S.H.	One in a Million	Barney Miller	Sorry	Father's Day
9:00	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
9:10	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
10:00	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
10:10	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
10:18	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
10:30	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
10:40	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
10:50	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
11:00	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
11:10	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
11:20	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
11:30	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
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11:50	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
12:00	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New
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24:00	Nature Watch	King's Royal	Saturday Variety Show	Panorama	Partners in Crime	The Secret Army	Shook of the New

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre 664026

American Centre 41520

British Council 26147

French Centre 37099

German Centre 41993

Italian Centre 44083

Japanese Centre 24049

Spanish Centre 41158

Turkish Centre 46349

U.S.A. Centre 46349

Yorke 44018

Avic 41530

Al-Balad 39861

Al-Balad 662118

Al-Balad 37830

Al-Balad 41083

Al-Balad 37284

Al-Balad 71707

Al-Balad 43330

Al-Balad 44018

HOTELS

Amman

Amman 215071

Amman 663108

Amman 660108

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HOSPITALS